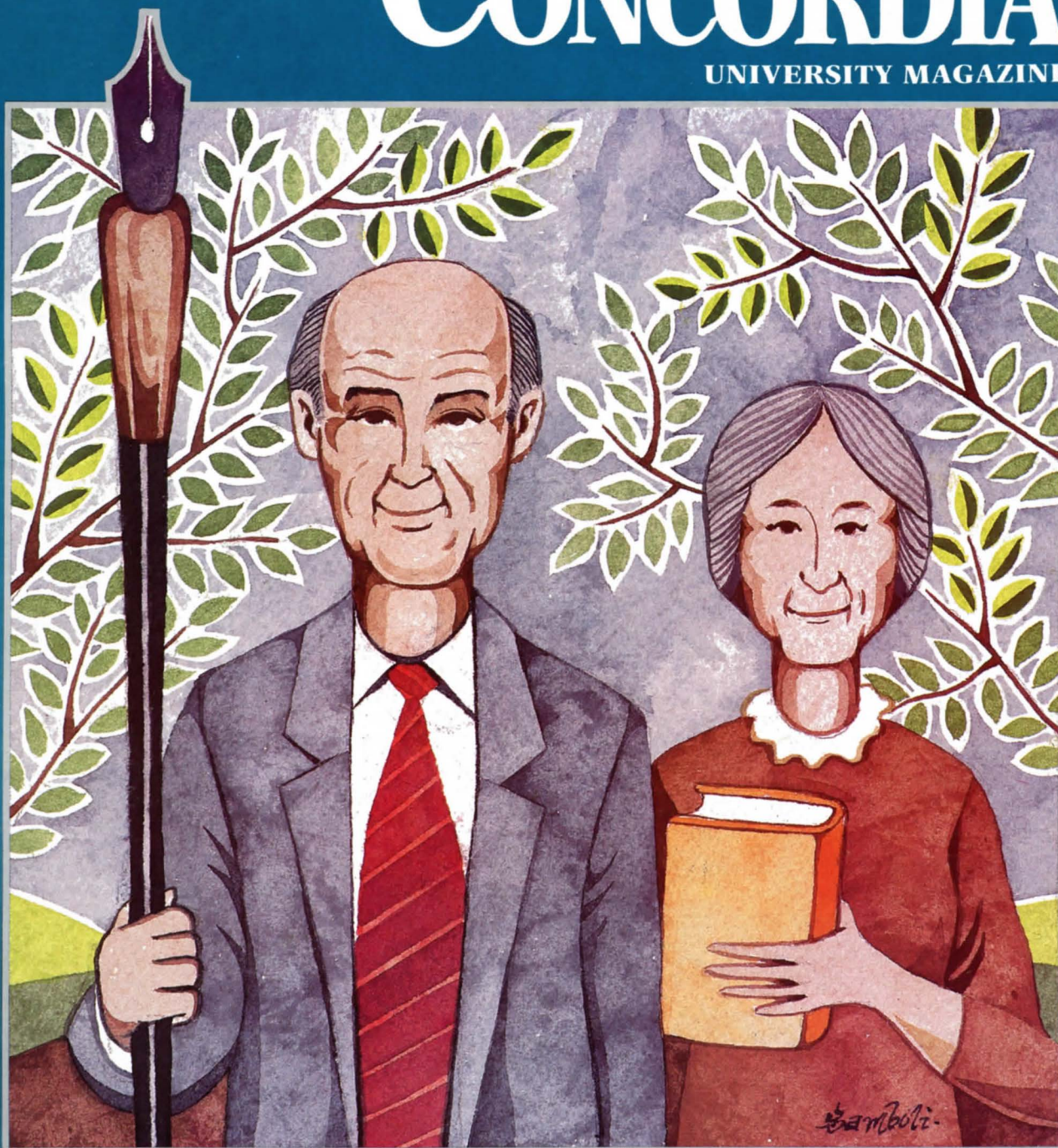


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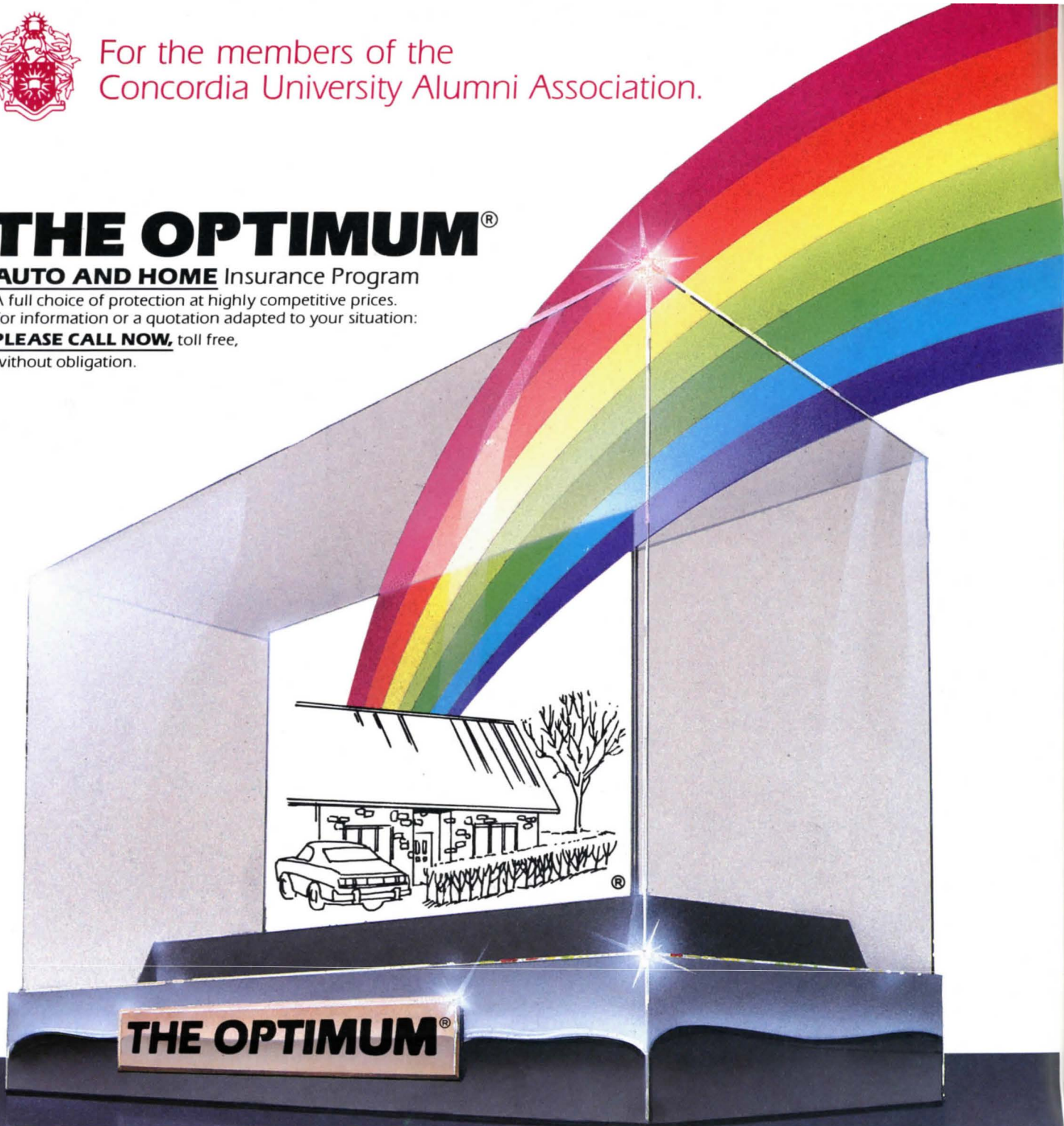
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A critical look at perfection



GRADUATION TIME ALWAYS REMINDS me of an encounter between Mackenzie King, who used to be Prime Minister of all Canadians, and Winston Churchill, wartime leader of the western democracies.

It happened in 1943. Mackenzie King — careful, tip-toeing, spinsterish Mackenzie King — had a word of wisdom to offer to Churchill. The great man placed his ear at King's disposal. "The secret of politics," said King, "is not to make mistakes."

One wonders whether Churchill felt crushed by that. He was, after all, a man whose mistakes had been recorded in the ink of school records and in the blood that soaked the beaches of Gallipoli in 1915. Churchill was a man of many and grievous and, sometimes, tragic mistakes.

Not so Mackenzie King. He had avoided mistakes assiduously. He did it by doing nothing whenever possible. His reward was to survive as Prime Minister longer than any other man in the history of the British Commonwealth and Empire.

Churchill piled mistake onto mistake. His reward was to emerge as saviour of his people at their time of greatest danger. A century from now, Mackenzie King, like the world's fattest man or the biggest ice cream sundae, will be only a footnote in the Guinness Book of Records.

Mistake and error and sin are essential to achievement. "Sin mightily," said Martin Luther, "that ye may repent mightily." Greatness doesn't grow from placid perfection. It grows out of crashing error. Gallileo was a man of mortal error when he said that the earth revolved around the sun. Inventors like Edison and Bell

made a thousand mistakes before they got things right. Peter, the rock on whom Jesus chose to build his church, was the most error-prone of the disciples.

Why do I think of this at graduation time? Well, as I sit and hear honors heaped on our top students, I think there must be something wrong with all this. A university, of all institutions, should be the one most conscious of the need for error. After all, it gives its professors tenure precisely so they will be free to risk error in order to achieve something greater than that which is merely right. Why then does it lavish so much praise on those students whose most conspicuous achievement is that they have not erred?

Are the straight-A students really our best? I should think that a student who has never slipped to a B or even an F out of boredom at the sheer silliness of some courses, or who has never failed to complete a course because he had something more important to do, is a person who just hasn't thought very deeply about what he is doing in life.

Yet we, who should be encouraging error, devote an astonishing amount of energy not only to rewarding the absence of error, but to actually weeding error out. Committees poke through the records of honors candidates to make sure they have never, ever, ever slipped below the mandatory 75 per cent (whatever 75 per cent might mean to various teachers).

Still other committees are on the prowl for mandatory (and God knows why they are mandatory) courses or for form-filling sins. We aren't teachers. We're just tiny holes in a great sieve, blocking those too large or too rough-edged to fall through, and tossing them onto the scrap heap.

This is called maintaining standards. And it does produce a standard product, all right — standardly boring.

It turns out a product that is unlikely to achieve greatness, though it may do tolerably for censoring movies, burning heretics, and composing income tax instructions.

If we keep it up, we will surely attain that final perfection which, until now, has been found only in the grave. Then, at last, Concordia will be on a par with all those other intellectual graveyards we call universities.

How I wish we had just one prize for error. Perhaps we could call it the Mordecai Richler Trophy for a student who quits university because he isn't learning anything. I might even propose, if it were not immodest, the Graeme Decarie Prize for the student who misses the most consecutive classes for reasons of tedium.

These are the gloomy thoughts that bring Mackenzie King and his puerile advice to mind at graduation time. We may ridicule him for his belief in spiritualism, and for his long conversations with his mother and dog after both had been dead for years. But the return of his own spirit to haunt the university suggests that the old boy may not have been as batty as we think.

And yet, dare I hope? Is it possible that I have been too critical of Concordia? Maybe so. Think well. Can you think of another university in Canada that would allow a faculty member to write a column suggesting that its most prized standards are silly? And that would then publish it in its alumni magazine?

Wipe that smirk off your face, Mackenzie King. Concordia might not be ready to join you yet. (Watch this space for further developments.)



MACKENZIE KING
Smirk wiped

Concordia around and about

CHANGES AT THE TOP: The Board of Governors has appointed Dr. Charles Giguere of Concordia University to the position of Vice-Rector, Services. He takes over from Graham Martin, whose term expires June 1.

This announcement in late April coincided with news that Monique Jérôme-Forget, Vice Rector, Institutional Relations and Finance, since last July, would leave the university. She has been named chairman of Quebec's Commission de la Santé et de la Sécurité au Travail.

Giguere has been associated with Concordia and one of its founding institutions, Sir George Williams, since 1969. At the time of his latest appointment, he was associate dean, academic programs, in the Faculty of Engineering and Computer Science. He was also the director of CRIM, the Centre de Recherche Informatique de Montréal, a joint computer research group.

Giguere has taught electrical engineering at Sir George and Concordia for 15 years. He is a former chairman of the electrical engineering department. As one of the founders of CRIM, he helped develop its mission as a university-industry centre for computing research.

Before coming to Sir George, Giguere's career included teaching at the Nova Scotia Technical College and serving as a Flying Officer in the Royal Canadian Air Force.

Jérôme-Forget took up her new provincial government post on May 1, but agreed to remain involved in university budget matters in the weeks following her departure. A committee to find her successor was to be struck in mid-May. A new appointment is expected in September.

Concordia Rector Patrick Kenniff applauded Jérôme-Forget's contribution to initiating major policy decisions over the last ten months, singling out the implementation of a new budgetary process as a "great performance in a difficult financial context."

Jérôme-Forget said that leaving Concordia was a hard choice "since I have become very committed to this



Charles Giguere
Vice-Rector, Services

institution. That commitment will stay with me, however, and I intend to be a strong advocate of fair treatment for Concordia."

ELIZABETHANS IN DETAIL: An 800-page history of the life and times of Elizabethan statesman William Brooke is being published in honor of the memory of David McKeen, a member of Concordia's English department who died in his mid-40s in 1982.

Researching and writing the book, entitled *A Memory of Honour: The Life of William Brooke (1527-1597) Lord Cobham of Kent*, was a lifetime project for McKeen, who was associate dean of curriculum for Arts and Science until his final illness. McKeen was also responsible for designing Concordia's armorial bearings and overseeing their matriculation through the Royal College of Heralds.

Upon his death, the David McKeen Memorial Committee decided to publish the massive study to perpetuate McKeen's memory in the scholarly world.

McKeen's colleague in the English department, Associate Professor Gerald Auchinachie, arranged for publication of the work by the Salzburg Institute and did the proofreading. He was assisted by other

Memorial Committee members Prof. Paul Widdows, formerly of the classics department; Bernard Queenan, director of audio-visual services; and two graduate assistants of English, Nino Ricci and David Mazoff.

While *A Memory of Honour* is specialized, Auchinachie says it should interest the non-specialist as well. "It touches on all the issues of the Elizabethan age, from landscape gardening to religious controversy," he said. "It also corrects many defects in existing scholarship and clarifies all the confusion of Cobham with many of his relatives."

Anyone interested in ordering the book, which will cost between \$20 and \$40, is urged to contact Prof. Auchinachie of the English Department (Loyola campus).

HIGHER AND HIGHER: Concordia could be offering two new graduate programs starting in 1987 if Quebec's higher-education authorities give their approval to the proposed degrees, says Stanley French, dean of graduate studies.

The proposed programs, an MA in Geography and a PhD in Communications, are currently being evaluated by provincial officials. French points out that Concordia has the best record among Quebec universities in winning approval for its graduate-program proposals. Only one proposal has ever been refused.

The proposed Geography MA would focus on public policy issues that have an impact on the environment. It will require students to take cognate courses in economics, political science, and sociology, including topics in public policy analysis, urban politics and regional economics. Two new faculty would be hired.

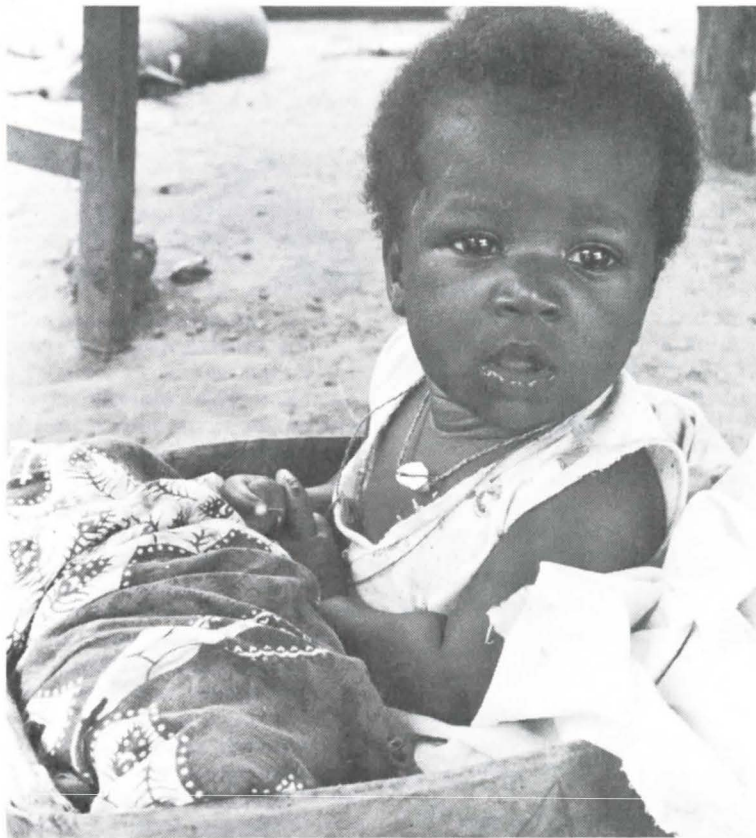
The Communications PhD would be an inter-university degree linking Concordia, UQAM and the Université de Montréal. McGill already offers a PhD in Communications and declined to participate.

The program will cover the impact of communication technology, social and cultural analysis of information and communications technology, organizational communications — systems of communications, and the impact of communications on developing societies.

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Steve Simon

Senior students welcome

History prof Irving Smith (centre) wants this invitation attached to university course descriptions. His students Bertha Nemenoff (left) and Marianne Wall are among hundreds of seniors adding spark to Concordia classes, attracted by a special program giving a deal on tuition fees and sparing them the stress of exams. Writer Daniel Chonchol takes a look at student life after 60.

EUROPEAN HISTORY CLASS, TUESDAY, 10:15 A.M. — It is probably too early in the morning to start discussing fascism. Professor Irving Smith tries to ease his students into it. He asks them what they think fascism means.

"Dictatorship," says one. "Persecution," someone else calls out. "Suspension of civil rights," says a third voice.

The last answer comes from Bertha Nemenoff. She happens to be 68 years old, but no one gives her presence a second thought.

A few years ago, Nemenoff would have been an oddity. Now, thanks to

Concordia's non-credit program for seniors, an older student is no more out of place than one still wet from the CEGEP system.

The seniors program dates from January, 1983, and allows people 60 and over to take courses for a small fee without having to write exams or assignments. Those who attend classes regularly and hand in an analysis of their course at term's end get an "attestation".

"I've got older people in all my classes now," comments one young student. "It's a pretty natural thing at this point."

Professors are equally at ease with the seniors. "I've found they're just like other students," says Irving Smith. "Some of them don't have the foggiest idea what's going on, just like a lot of undergraduates. Some manage just fine, and some outdistance the younger students."

"I feel very comfortable, really," says Nemenoff matter-of-factly.

The non-credit program was inspired by Willie Schiff, who at age 84 is perhaps the most famous older student at Concordia. By 1982, Schiff had already been taking courses as an independent student for 12 years. He had



WILLIE SCHIFF
Inspired program

also helped introduce reduced fees for independent students 65 and over. So when Schiff suggested a non-credit pilot project for seniors, the University Senate listened.

"People had been telling me that they really wanted to take courses but didn't want to take exams," Schiff says. "So I came up with this."

When the first trial run was set up for January, 1983, not everyone thought it would attract customers.

"Some people in the administration told me we'd be lucky to get twenty seniors," says Richard Diubaldo, history professor and director of Concordia's Centre for Mature Students.

There were doubts about the academic value of the scheme, too. Says Prof. Smith: "I thought, 'What do they want me to do, babysit octogenarians?'" But a small advertisement in the *Gazette* spurred nearly 200 seniors to enrol.

About 300 seniors signed up for 1985-86. Two to five spots per class are reserved for older students in about 85 classes at the Loyola and Sir George campuses, mostly in Arts and Science. They can take six credits' worth of courses a year, paying only \$2 a credit compared to \$15 for regular full-time students.

These elderly scholars all have their own reasons for hitting the books again. Few came back because they had nothing else to do. Often they're trying to satisfy intellectual cravings left unattended for years.

"Well, Cicero and Keats weren't mentioned too often in my working environment," laughs Jack Gardner, 69,

who retired from a steel fabricating company in 1982. Gardner has always been interested in literature. "I even aspired to be a writer, but the war got in the way," he says. Now he can "formalize" his learning, as he puts it, studying early European literature.

"The intellectual impulses don't lag after retirement, you know," says Bertha Nemenoff.

Nemenoff, a former senior clerk at the CBC, is a high school graduate who "dabbled now and then" in history and philosophy. "It's a very pleasant routine," she says. "You wake up in the morning and you have the mental challenge ahead of you."

The seniors are often pleased to find they can meet that challenge just as well as the younger students.

"These old brains are working fine, and that makes me feel good," says Maureen Hurtubise, a former executive secretary at the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts. "Sometimes you have doubts." Hurtubise had a rigorous convent education that she says amounts to a BA. She's taking an introductory French civilization course at the Loyola campus.

There are social benefits as well: Many seniors enjoy being surrounded by the young.

"It sounds corny, I know, but they're polite, good-natured, and full of humour," says Thomas Madden, 73, a retired Texaco executive. Madden has taken courses in European history, philosophy of critical thinking, and geology. He has also had fun trying to "figure out" younger students.

"On the one hand, they appear more independent. They don't seem to subscribe to our formulas of dress or behavior or 'doing the right thing'. But when you think about it, so many of them dress and talk the same way that maybe they're conforming after all, but to their own formulas."

Young Concordia students "have exceeded my expectations," says Nemenoff. "They are nice, quiet, mature. I was very impressed."

Many younger students are equally impressed with their older classmates. "Most of the time, they know a lot more than we do," says Jeff Pöttjer, a first-year history student. "And sometimes," he adds conspiratorially, "more than the professor."

Pöttjer recalls that his first impression was not so favorable. "I found it

strange coming here after CEGEP. I walked into classes at Concordia and all of a sudden, it was like I was in school with my grandparents."

Seniors of course can also make friends their own age. Outside of classes, there is the Sparklers social club, founded in 1975 by Willie Schiff. It entertains students 60 and over with guest speakers and wine and cheese parties.

About 200 "independent" seniors attend Concordia for credit, but more older students go the non-credit route.

Cost is one factor. Independent students pay \$20 a credit up to age 65, when the fee drops to the \$2 level paid in the non-credit program. Many non-credit students feel more comfortable without the pressure of tests and term papers. Even Schiff, who savours the challenge of exams, is thinking of switching to non-credit status next year.

Anything that makes the going easier is welcome, seniors say. While they are usually well-received by professors and younger students, returning to the classroom after decades away can sometimes induce culture shock.

"It was quite a strange experience, I can tell you," Schiff says of his first class at Concordia. "I was sure they were all wondering who this old man was. I won't forget it. I even remember the room number, 435."

But many once-shy seniors pipe up in class once they get used to their surroundings. "With time, they gain confidence," says Diubaldo. "If they disagree with something, they'll tell you."



DIRECTOR DIUBALDO
Meeting a need

Seniors can often enrich class discussions by drawing on personal experience, he adds.

"I was once talking to my Canadian history class about the Depression," Diubaldo says. "My own impression came from my parents and my readings. But one woman spoke up and said, 'I lived through it on the Prairies. Everything tasted of grit and sand.' Now how could I have come up with an image like that?"

The elderly scholars "have travelled more and know more. History means more to them," says student Florov. "And that brings it closer to us."

About two-thirds of the older students are women. Part of the reason is simple demographics: Women live longer and there are more of them around at this age. But there may be more to it than that, says Nemenoff.

"Women are more flexible, more adaptable to new circumstances," she claims.

"They're more sociable, too," says Marianne Wall, 68, who studies European history with Nemenoff.

About half the students in the program have taken history, philosophy, or English. That's natural, says Ashley McGain, co-ordinator of the Senior Students Committee, a faculty-administration body that oversees the program.

"As people get older, they're more interested in questions of philosophy and existence and a greater being," he says. "Also, at that age, they've lived through a lot of history and can look back over it. And many of the students are of European extraction; literature and philosophy are emphasized more there."

Sometimes, however, the students have no choice but to take these courses. Younger students get priority in registration and that often means a course or section is closed before seniors get to it.

Money for the non-credit course is another problem. In these times of tight university finances, Concordia can't afford to pour too many dollars into a money-losing proposition, however noble it may be.

Despite the problems, seniors are very happy with the program. "I think it's marvellous that we're getting this opportunity," enthuses Gardner. "The university has been damned good about it."



Jack Gardner: *Catching up on Cicero and Keats*

The older students aren't the system's only boosters: "I'm sold on the idea," says Prof. Smith. "I'd like to see a rider attached to the course descriptions: Senior Students Welcome."

The program's success reflects well on Concordia, too, says Diubaldo. "It shows that the university tries to be community-oriented. We were made aware that there was a need, and we did our best to respond to it."

• • •

That Tuesday morning history class on fascism has just ended. Bertha Nemenoff and Marianne Wall sit for coffee in the nondescript YMCA cafeteria on Drummond St. They chide a younger visitor for his reluctance to indulge in caffeine or cigarettes.

"The healthy generation," Nemenoff sighs. They both shake their heads in mock disgust. They make an odd pair. Nemenoff is short, stout and quick with a quip. Wall is tall, slimmer, and

reserved. Nemenoff does most of the talking but Wall slips in the occasional thoughtful correction or addendum.

They are pleased with the European history course.

"It's my favorite so far," says Nemenoff. The class has been especially relevant to her lately, covering events that she has lived through. Nemenoff was born in Austria and notes dryly that "When the Germans marched in, I marched out." She hasn't been very vocal about it in class, though not out of shyness. "We don't want to steal the show, you know."

The discussion turns to that morning's class. Nemenoff praises Prof. Smith: "His analysis was very correct. He's a materialist, of course." Wall nods. After a few more minutes of chat, the two ladies glance at their watches almost simultaneously. They're sorry, but they have to run: A busy day ahead.

Coffee, cigarettes, and historical materialism. The student life. ■

Jean Claude Basire

Which grads get the jobs?

IF A PERSON'S DEGREE meant anything, Jim Duncan would be tinkling the ivories in some concert hall or dimly-lit piano bar. He loves music and spent eight years studying evenings for his BFA from Concordia, specializing in the piano. But he now makes a living in the placement business, better known today as "human resources".

It's ironic that Duncan, 38, offers such a living example of the gap that can occur between formal education and the eventual paying job. His work as executive director of the University and College Placement Association (UCPA) is dedicated to the proposition that the educated graduate will find an outlet for all those years of training.

"I wish I could say that studying music helped me do my job better and succeed in my profession, but my career and my studies have had no connection," he said in an interview. "Studying music was a fun and wonderful experience, and that's all."

Duncan's Toronto-based organization, counting about 900 corporate and university members, provides "liaison" between campus guidance and employment officers on one side, and corporate recruiters and human resource officers on the other. The position gives him a bird's eye view of the job market awaiting graduating students in various disciplines, and his observations can attract national media attention.

Early this year, the *Globe and Mail* ran a story that interpreted Duncan as predicting that Arts graduates would soon have an easier time getting hired than the traditional job-winning heavyweights in commerce and engineering. The suggestion that business was finally embracing the long-ignored BA grad earned front-page coverage in the Toronto newspaper, but it was too good to be true.

"The *Globe* mistakenly took my observations that there was a drop in

Corporation presidents laud arts degrees but recruiters want specific skills, says Jim Duncan

engineering and commerce recruiting this year — because of over-recruiting in 1983-85 following the recession of 1981-82 — to conclude that arts grads were becoming more desirable," says Duncan.

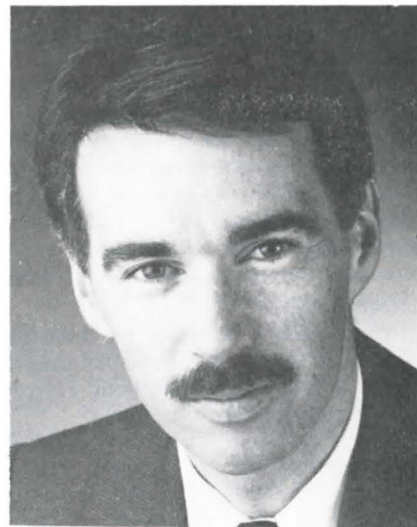
He says that engineering and commerce grads, followed closely by computer science grads, are still the champs when it comes to winning jobs upon graduation. And he doesn't think this will change in the future.

"It may be true that company presidents appreciate the value of an Arts degree and the flexibility that goes with it," says Duncan. "But they don't do the hiring. Personnel directors do, and they look for people with specific skills to fit specific jobs."

"In the business world, it's the commerce and administration, engineering and computer science grads who have those skills."

Still, Duncan holds to the belief that students add to their marketability by broadening their education. "Take courses out of your field to develop a more rounded personality and wider capabilities," he advises. "Employers are impressed by employees who show a broader versatility and capability to adjust to new situations."

Duncan joined UCPA last year with 15 years in the placement business, starting with Price Waterhouse. "It's the combination of social and adminis-



Duncan: Music no help

trative aspects of human resources management that fascinates me," he says. "I've found that many human resources offices are poorly organized and I enjoy putting things in order and making an administrative unit function well."

UCPA was started in 1946 by the federal Veterans Affairs department to advise veterans enrolled in college on career planning and job placement. Eventually, its service was extended to all graduates. Funding comes from fees from its 900 members, 350 of which are corporations, and advertising revenue in its *Career Planning Annual* which is distributed free on all campuses.

Duncan's re-organizational efforts have streamlined UCPA's operations, introduced computerization and brought a permanent researcher on staff. The goal, he says, "is to become known as a major source of information on career planning and student recruitment."

One of the first steps is to gather specialized information on what students are studying and where. For example, Duncan is anticipating a corporate response to recently-enacted human rights legislation.

"If a company want to 'target hire' let's say a native person or someone who is handicapped for a civil engineering position, then the UCPA can steer that company to a university with such a program and a person who fits that description," he says. "Right now, that information doesn't exist." ■

What is to become of woman and man?

Hildegard of Bingen: Look again



Concordia philosophy professor Sister Prudence Allen says we should look back to a 12th century abbess named Hildegard for a theory that resolves today's sterile debate over whether the sexes are equal or different

By Peter Leney

THE GREEK PHILOSOPHER PLATO established a school in the fourth century B.C. to teach his point of view. Women were welcome, true to the teacher's "sex unity" theory maintaining that male and female were equal. But a curious thing happened in philosophy class. One of the women students started wearing men's clothes.

Sister Prudence Allen relates this anecdote in her recently published book *The Concept of Woman*, and it comes across as a warning. When differences between men and women are dismissed as insignificant in theories of sex equality, there is a price to pay. In dressing as men, female Platonic disciples set a "pattern in which women who practised philosophy did so at the peril of losing their female identity."

►



Aristotle set the framework for theories asserting that one sex is superior to the other

"This was the ironic result of the influence of a sex-unity tendency so appealing to female philosophers."

For Sister Prudence, a Concordia philosophy professor specializing in existentialism, sex unity is an extreme view that serves poorly as a guide for relations between men and women. So is the opposing "sex polarity" position that stresses differences between the sexes and then goes on to judge one sex superior to the other.

She believes that philosophy must come out fighting to back up a "sex complementarity" theory which joins the two extremes. This theory would hold that men and women are equally worthy but do have significant differences that should not be glossed over.

Her book *The Concept of Woman* is a call to arms for this middle ground and speaks of an "urgency" in making its case. Starting out with the question "What is to become of woman and man?", it offers an exhaustive account of how philosophers in the first 2000 years of western philosophy pondered the relation between the sexes, and how their thinking set the terms for all subsequent debate.

Sister Prudence covers about 80 philosophers from the early Greeks to the middle of the 13th century, but the main stars are Plato, Aristotle, and a Benedictine nun named Hildegard. Within this constellation, Aristotle

plays a special bleak role as the originator of the sex polarity theory that women are inferior to men. *The Concept of Woman's* subtitle *The Aristotelian Revolution* refers to the impact his newly-translated works had in 13th-century Europe. Among other things, women were banned from universities.

Aristotle's "revolution" snuffed out any further development of a sex complementarity theory first elucidated by Hildegard a century earlier. Living in the co-educational Benedictine monastery system and observing men and women working together, Hildegard developed an elaborate chart spelling out how men and women differ while remaining equal. But the theory faded as higher education moved from the monasteries to the new universities and women were cut off from study.

Sister Prudence, a nun with the Religious Sisters of Mercy since 1983 and a Concordia philosophy teacher since 1969, wants a revival of philosophic development of the sex complementarity theory in order to break the "deadlock" that philosophers have created between equality and inequality.

"The challenge is to hold these two notions of equality and differentiation in a tension," she said in an interview. "Most of the time, one notion takes over. If you say there are differences between the sexes, then you go on to value one over the other. The other way

is to deny any differences between the sexes because then we won't give any one of them more value.

"To me, both of these positions are a collapse of the correct way," she said. "Sex complementarity will always be constrained by that tension, but the challenge is to keep it in balance."

Sister Prudence admits to some visceral discomfort in seeing extreme sex identity theories lived out in practice. Today's punk rock milieu with its Boy George model is an example of sex unity gone wild.

"The unisex model is fascinating to these kids. Boys look like girls and girls look like boys, in clothes and ways of walking. I'm not sure why it's happening but it alarms me a little," she said. "But it's no more alarming than those periods in which men and women wore radically different clothing, and you couldn't wear anything like the other sex without causing a tremendous shudder."

"There is a rigidity and an aggressive hostility in both extremes that makes me uncomfortable. That's why I feel a certain urgency to really give impetus to the sex complementarity model."

Oddly, the first step in the battle is to convince philosophy to resume the debate. With some recent exceptions, philosophy departments have settled into a neutral position on sex identity, concentrating on studying the human species without regard to sex. The concept of women in relation to men has not been considered a proper subject for philosophy.

Sister Prudence hopes her book will help revive philosophy's interest. The 478-page work, with another 83 pages of footnotes and bibliography, is the first systematic study of philosophic musings on sex identity. It reveals that nearly every western philosopher up to the 13th century found it important to deal with the relation of woman and man.

"This must astonish those readers who thought that the philosophy of sex identity was of contemporary interest only," says *The Concept of Woman*. "(And it) should be enough to bring the subject into the consciousness of every contemporary philosopher."

As the book shows, such questions as whether women and men have the same reasoning capacities or can learn any subject with equal ease date back to the approach the earliest Greek philos-

ophers took to the subject. They also first asked whether men and women had the same "virtues", wondering for example whether women were meant to obey and men to rule. And there was considerable speculation over the sex's respective roles in generation and what that might mean.

But if these pre-Socratic thinkers posed the questions, the first full-fledged theory awaited Plato, who pioneered the "sex unity" claim that both sexes are equal in all that mattered.

Plato's blueprint for society, outlined in *The Republic*, asserted that men and women could be selected indifferently for the various functions in society. To facilitate this, he called for day care on such a pervasive scale that the family unit is eliminated in favor of communal child-rearing.

Plato based his theory on a view that the soul was the only important part of a person. It was immortal and it was sexless, departing one body only to reincarnate in another without regard to whether its new host was man or woman. This emphasis on soul (or reason with Descartes centuries later) is a common thread of sex unity theories, pushing aside any consideration of the body as a significant contributor to sex identity.

Sister Prudence finds it wanting. "To maintain this is to devalue the body," she says. "My perspective is existentialist, and the question of what it means to be a person involves an integration of mind and body."

Aristotle, the villain of the book, ironically seemed to respond to this complaint. He disagreed with his predecessor Plato and restored the body to significance in the human picture. But then Aristotle developed some peculiar views on the respective contribution of men and women to generation. Women were "cold" and contributed less to generation than men, who were "hot." Women were passive matter while men supplied the form.

From this female shortfall, Aristotle went on to conclude that women were inferior over a wide range. Their irrational side could not be kept under control by reason. They could not get wisdom, only belief. Their nature was to obey, while men ruled. And they should remain silent and at home, leaving it to men to go out and speak up on public questions.

Aristotle's method lit the way for



Brian McNeil

Sister Prudence Allen: A certain urgency

future sex polarity theories. "It set a precedent in which a single aspect of the materiality of the female was isolated and devalued in relation to the male," says *The Concept of Woman*. "All else then followed from this." A more recent believer in this method was Freud, who said the male sexual anatomy makes men superior.

On the other hand, women have adopted this method to prove that females are superior. The female chromosomal structure, as well as the ability to give birth, are two characteristics that have been isolated to support positions that Sister Prudence calls "reverse sex polarity."

Plato's sex unity position makes an extreme appearance today in views that babies should be cultivated in test tubes to eliminate the one big difference between men and women.

"The tendency in sex-unity theories is to devalue the materiality of the person, while the tendency in sex polarity theories is to give too much value to one particular aspect of the materiality of the person," the book asserts. The gap was not bridged for more than a millennium after Plato and

Aristotle created it. Then came Hildegard of Bingen, a town near present-day Mainz in Germany. She took the first run at establishing sex complementarity as the way sexes should be compared.

Hildegard, living in the 12th century, emerges as the natural hero of *The Concept of Woman*. She was Abbess of the Bingen monastery and a nurse. She wrote on music and drama, the classification of stones and herbs, theological speculation, language games and the philosophy of psychology. "Her (works) reveal a genius unparalleled by a woman and matched by very few men up to the 12th century."

Hildegard drew on her powers of observation to draw up qualities of both men and women that, while different, deserved equal respect. Men's souls featured strength, courage and justice, while women's tended to mercy, penance and grace. Men were stronger but with less self-control. Women were weaker but with more self-control. Men had more of the elements of fire and earth while women were primarily air and water.

She also anticipated such current

trends as men's groups that gather to "get in touch with their feminine nature," according to the *The Concept of Woman*:

"Hildegard frequently argued that men ought to develop the feminine qualities of mercy and grace while women ought to develop the corresponding masculine qualities of courage and strength. Even though she designated particular qualities as masculine or feminine, a wholly integrated woman or man would have both aspects of their nature developed.

"Therefore, in her consideration of woman and man as created in the image of God, Hildegard has maintained the balance so central to sex complementarity," the book states.

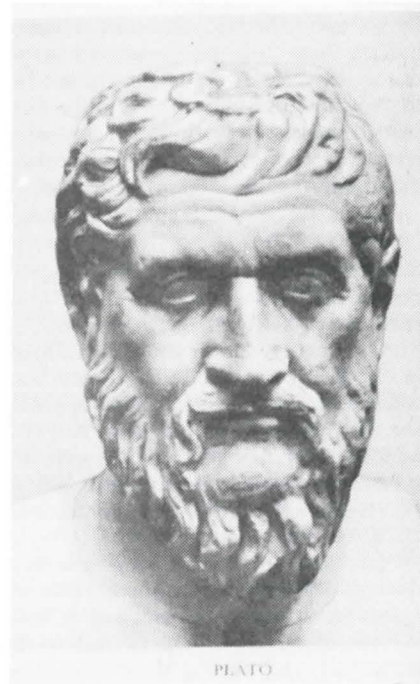
However, this balance fell victim to the demise of the Benedictine monastery as the centre of Christian education. Women were welcome in the monasteries and were often neighbors to male Benedictine monks. But Aristotle's sex polarity views re-asserted their influence with the emergence of universities as the key centres of education, starting with the University of Paris established in the early 13th century.

Aristotle's entire works became required reading and, true to their spirit, women were excluded from higher education. Europe was even flooded with counterfeit Aristotle texts that further pushed the proposition of female inferiority.

"The Aristotelian revolution made a practical reality of Aristotle's argument that women were not capable of wisdom through discursive reasoning. By being excluded from university education, women received a crippling blow to their identity that they have only overcome in the present century."

Sister Prudence has very practical reasons for closing out her book with the victory of Aristotle's position in the 13th century. Even she was surprised at the number of early philosophers with contributions to sex identity theory. Her project began "in bits and pieces" in the early 70s as she wrote papers on the views of women held by Aristotle and the existentialist philosophers Kierkegaard and Nietzsche. She thought a 1979 sabbatical year at the Library of Congress in Washington would cover the entire history of the subject.

*Plato held
that men
and women
were equal
in all that
mattered:
Their souls*



"I ended up taking two years and only getting to 1300," she said. "There was such a volume of material that hadn't been studied. You couldn't trust indexes."

When publishers Eden Press release her book in paperback next year, sparing readers the \$42 cost of the current hardcover version, Sister Prudence will be off on another sabbatical to bring the subject up to the time of the French Revolution. Compared to the 80 philosophers of the first book, she already has a bibliography of 300 thinkers on sex identity from 1250 to 1800. "I've got to hone it down somehow," she says, adding that the book should be published in 1988. A third book will follow the subject out to the year 2000.

Meanwhile, she is doing her part to revive the sex complementarity theory. In an article published in the *International Journal of Women's Studies*, she says men and women have the same reasoning capacity to gather and analyze data and have insights. But the "lived experience of the body" as well as "inherited archetypes of being brought up in a man's world" mean that women have a different range of data to refer to in their deliberations.

Similarly, their capacity to act well is the same, but because of different con-

texts within a traditionally patriarchal society, the paths they find are sometimes different.

Sister Prudence asserts that it is simplistic to approach the question of differences in an abstract way, seeking general descriptions. She prefers the path of exploration and conversation to distinguish important differences between the sexes from mere cultural stereotypes. "It's a question for men and women to work out in their individual lives and relationships."

Her call for re-introducing sex identity theory in the philosophy curriculum has been partly answered. She taught a graduate course based on *The Concept of Woman* last term, and will be doing it this summer again at the Simone de Beauvoir Institute. "The university has been very supportive," she said.

"I hope to re-establish within the heart of philosophical study the central questions about the concept of woman in relation to man," her book states.

"When this area of thought is again given the rightful place that it held from 750 BC to 1250 AD, the field of philosophical endeavour that has been referred to as the Philosophy of Man will be opened up to reveal what it has included from its beginnings, namely, the Philosophy of Man and Woman." ■

Doctor Cohen whistles Bach

*Breathing is
a challenge when
tackling the classics.
So is squeezing the tune
into two octaves*

By Christy McCormick

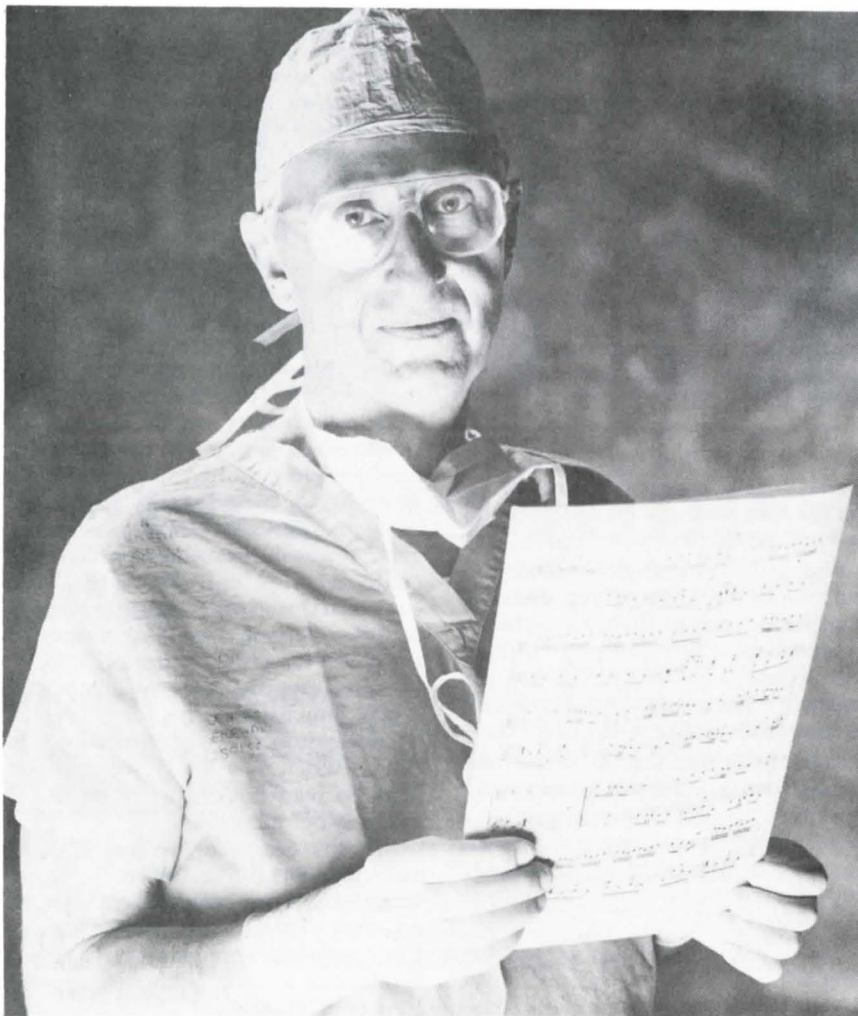
DR. JACK COHEN, the whistling plastic surgeon, could never be accused of whistling in the dark. But there were many years when he whistled in the cultural wilderness of hospital corridors, parking lots and showers before his talent was picked up in the classical world of chamber orchestras and string quartets.

And if making the grade as a plastic surgeon at the Jewish General and St. Mary's wasn't enough of an accomplishment, along with the hundreds of classical pieces in his repertoire, Cohen has another feather in his cap. He has a BA in history with distinction from Concordia, earned in 1984 at the age of 50, after studying part time over the course of a decade.

Throughout his history studies, he pursued his musical career with the gentle vigor that marks his personality. He's whistled in six concerts with the McGill Chamber Orchestra, a recital with the Montreal Youth Orchestra, a three-day children's series with the Hamilton Symphony Orchestra and a recital at the Interlochen School of Fine Arts in Michigan.

Now he's looking forward to teaming up with classical guitarists in hopes that RCA will ask them to do a recording.

But it was a long, hard road. He spent the years from 1967 to 1975 working



Ron Levine

on whistling from sheet music. Apart from the staff and patients at the hospital, there were few who appreciated the scope of his talent or who could advance his musical career to the stage.

Cohen's lucky break came in 1975 when Lotti Brott, whose husband Alexander conducts the McGill Chamber Orchestra, turned up in the Jewish General with a broken hip. "She wasn't my patient," he recalls. "But I was a big fan of the McGill Chamber and I went to say hello."

That casual meeting blossomed into a friendship. He visited her regularly in hospital and one day surprised himself by offering to whistle a cello piece for her. "I knew the cello was her instrument."

Mrs. Brott was impressed. When she was released from hospital, she made arrangements for Cohen to perform. Since then, his musical career has advanced steadily along with his growing reputation in classical music circles.

Cohen whistled as a boy, but says his talents were no more extraordinary than any other boy who whistled tunes. "I whistled a lot, but no one paid any attention — not that I was looking for any."

His musical training has been limited to an unhappy experience with the violin between the ages of 6 and 12. "I took lessons at home at which I was not good from a professor who was not good, and it never amounted to anything except that I learned to read music."

Cohen finished medicine at McGill in the late 50s and went on to U.S. medical centres in Rochester, San Francisco, and Chicago to train as a plastic surgeon. It wasn't until he returned home in 1967 that he decided to turn seriously to the classical music he liked best.

Classical music poses a special challenge for a whistler. The range is more limited than for voice, or any musical instrument, and breathing is critical. "One needs twice the breath to cover the same ground as a flute, for example. It means I must find many more breathing points so I don't break up a run."

"The longest piece I can do runs about 15 or 20 minutes. The longest piece I've performed was the concerto by Von Dittersdorf, a contemporary of Mozart. I have done longer concerts of an hour or an hour and a half, but there were breaks."

Cohen whistled a cello piece at the hospital bedside of Lotti Brott, wife of the McGill Chamber Orchestra conductor. That performance launched his classical career.

As to range, he says: "I can do a little more than two octaves, from low E to high G. The pieces I can handle are limited by how well they can be transposed into that range."

"Some pieces, like Mendelssohn's violin concerto, demand such a wide range through several octaves that they are impossible for me to do. But I have my own version of Mozart's violin concerto where the range is not quite as difficult."

Cohen says almost anyone can whistle well as long as they put enough work in it. "The quality of the whistle comes from the tone and that's strictly experience. Whistling comes from using the teeth, tongue and lips in coordination. The opening of the lips creates the tone, aided by the resonating chamber created by the teeth, tongue and palate."

"The difference between a good and bad whistler is whether it is pleasing to the ear. It's like a violin student starting out. At first there is a lot of screeching that makes you shudder," he says.

With many concerts behind him now and two more in the offing, Cohen is thinking of cutting back on orchestra appearances in favor of playing duets with classical guitarists. He has put together a demo tape and is hoping for the best from RCA records.

"Having worked with orchestras, string quartets, piano and guitars, I like working with guitars best because it is a more intimate sound. Orchestras let me do one selection of 15 or 20 minutes. But I get more of a chance to perform with guitars."

Cohen feels confident that as whistling is heard more in classical music circles, it will gain greater acceptance.

Since he whistled his first classical piece — Bach's Suite No. 2, a flute solo — Cohen has heard more whistlers attempting the classics. There's a Winnipeg lawyer who has performed with the Winnipeg Symphony, a whistling railway brakeman in Edmonton, and a man in Cincinnati.

"But the classics tend to be a sideline," he says. "Whistlers mostly do jazz or country and western."

Cohen feels that whistling has a positive image. "People who whistle are thought to be happy. When people hear me, they say 'You're in a cheerful mood', whether I am or not." In fact, Cohen often whistles precisely because he is feeling sad. "Anyone who plays a musical instrument does the same thing."

One thing that cheers him today is the memory of the 10 years earning his Concordia history degree at a rate of two courses a year. As the interview drew to a close, Cohen makes it clear he wants to give the university a plug.

"My experience there was really great. It was the best entertainment one could get — at only \$90 a year. You can't beat that. Now I can use university facilities. I even contribute money to the place. It's a fine institution."

Cohen says the history degree added a new dimension to his life. "Even in my profession, it was of great value," he says. "When you study history, you learn to read critically. I never did it that way before."

"Now I can read medical journals more clearly. I can see where things are being fudged, or things are not covered as they should be. My time at Concordia was very helpful that way. I think that anyone who can, should have that experience." ■



Unscrambling cable TV

By Peter Leney

MICHEL DAIGNAULT (BCom 65) is pushing buttons on the remote channel selector pointed at his office television set. A hint of impatience shows through his soft spoken, assured manner. Just where *is* that classified ad channel among the 35 channels coming in on cable?

"I think it's on 10," he tells the interviewer. But it's not, and the search begins. No matter that Daignault is president of Vidéotron Ltée, the cable company supplying all those channels. It seems even the president can get lost in the amazing choice his firm sends out to some 683,000 households in 150 Quebec municipalities, including a large chunk of Montreal and the South Shore.

*Vidéotron's
Michel Daignault
wants to put your
bank account on
television, and
lots more*

To be fair, Daignault joined Montreal-based Vidéotron as president only last November, and memorizing the cable channel roster is a low priority in getting a grip on Quebec's largest cable operator, second in Canada only to Rogers Cablesystems of Toronto. Fifteen-hour working days also limit his time exploring the converter buttons at home. He watches only an hour of television on weekdays, sticking to news and documentaries.

Daignault's move came after a career selling expertise to other companies as a management consultant. The Loyola commerce grad took an MBA from the University of Western Ontario and started out in his father's consulting firm in 1967. He was managing partner (the boss) at Woods Gordon's Montreal office when a call from a headhunter last fall led to lunch with Vidéotron's founder André Chagnon.

"That meeting convinced me that Vidéotron had the potential to grow rapidly, do great things, and provide a challenge in a highly motivating environment," says the 43-year-old executive. "And it's been that in spades."

The classified ad channel is found to be on 12. It looks pretty lifeless, showing a photo of a house with a price and phone number on the screen, but Daignault says the channel is a great success. "Forty-eight per cent of these items are sold within two days," he explains. "People find the channel while browsing during commercials in the program they were watching. Then they buy on impulse."

Daignault has picked out this channel to explain what excites him in the cable TV business. It isn't a question of pushing more entertainment programming through the network. He sees cable's big future in non-entertainment programming where the TV set becomes a window allowing subscribers at home to do active things like pay bills, shop, reserve an airline ticket, or exchange messages with other subscribers.

He says the classified channel is helping pave the way for these future services by educating cable customers to see TV programming as a service rather than entertainment for passive consumption. A microcomputer attachment to the TV along with a keyboard and a cable network that can handle two-way communications like a telephone are all the technology needed to

introduce the likes of home banking and shopping. And Daignault says Vidéotron has the technology.

"We get subscribers to start going into these kinds of classified ad services in a unidirectional mode, and when the network becomes two-way, they'll start communicating and ordering things electronically," he says. "This is coming and it's going to shake up the industry."

Telephone lines can't compete with high-capacity cable as the pathway of the wired city

The general public may be sceptical about things like home banking just because there has been so much talk and no action. But Daignault is a firm believer and points to the proliferation of automatic bank teller machines to back his argument. "The first guy who came up with that idea was considered crazy," he says. "Now banks cannot afford not to have them."

To Vidéotron, the attraction is money. Non-programming services will open up a brand new source of revenue for the cable firm. Companies such as banks or retail organizations will have to pay to reach into customers' homes via cable, and income from this source is expected to equal the amount from subscribers' monthly cable bills within ten years.

"All we have to do is stick a microcomputer interface on the television and make the cable bi-directional, and we have an electronic gateway through which people like your stock broker, your banker or an advertiser can reach you," says Daignault. "This is what's coming, and it's all new."

A trial involving 3,000 subscribers in South Shore Brossard will be testing the microcomputer attachments this summer. However, services will be limited

to games until Vidéotron feels it has a product ready for sale with proven equipment and a strong base of subscribers.

Daignault gives an example of how he will approach the bankers of Brossard when the time comes. "I will go to all the banks and say 'How would you like to reach your customers so they can do some banking at home, start paying their Visa or utility bills from home?' If only one bank accepts, it will have a monopoly in Brossard. This will trigger the others to follow if only for defensive purposes."

He also figures he has a strong pitch for airlines. Vidéotron can plug into their reservations computer and allow cable users to reserve seats directly from home. "You don't think airlines are going to pay me for this? Right now they give 15 per cent commission to travel agents to do it."

"Through the cable network, they could have seat sales an hour before departure. It might sound futuristic but I bet in five years' time, it will all be on your TV set."

In moving towards non-programming services, Vidéotron is essentially seizing the opportunity presented by its impressive network of high capacity coaxial cable running into individual homes. Each channel on the cable can carry thousands of times the information possible on telephone wires, the only competing medium in the wired city.

"We have coaxial cable hooked up to a TV screen," says Daignault. "Who else is there in the home who can do telecommunications like that? The phone company has only low-capacity wire pairs hooked up to a telephone."

A key attraction of this enormous capacity is that cable can charge subscribers less for telecommunications than the phone company. "Phone lines have such low capacity that they charge by the minute for things like consulting electronic sales catalogues," says Daignault. "Have you ever thought how ridiculous it is to pay to consult a catalogue?"

"But cable has so much capacity that we won't charge people to use the system. They'll just pay a monthly fee of \$3-\$5, and the information providers who try to sell you things will pay us to get you to look at their catalogue."

Vidéotron's drive to tap these new



revenue sources is shaping company policy in a number of ways. For one thing, the need to accumulate money to finance the new services means that no dividends are paid on the company's shares, which were first sold to the general public last fall. Even without dividends, however, shareholders who bought the first public issue at \$7.75 a share have more than doubled their money by now. Investment analysts have glowingly recommended the stock, and favorable stories have abounded in the financial press.

The non-programming future also explains Vidéotron's dedication to bringing in new subscribers. Daignault likens the process to a magazine or newspaper building up circulation before going to advertisers to sell space. "First you build readership. Then you attract people who will pay you to reach your customers," he explains.

Acquiring smaller cable operators is the fast way to build circulation, and Vidéotron has completed two acquisitions since Daignault joined the firm. It moved out of Quebec for the first time

in February with the purchase of QCTV Ltd., adding about 120,000 subscribers in Edmonton and surrounding communities. Daignault sees the drive to acquire or hook up with other companies continuing until Vidéotron is "present in most large Canadian cities within ten years."

Finding targets is not a problem in an industry maturing from a highly fragmented state to one in which a few companies dominate. "We've been approached by companies who want to hook up with us," says Daignault. "Since the QCTV purchase, I've had visits from two guys who said non-programming services are coming, the industry is rationalizing, and Vidéotron will be one of the key players to emerge."

At the same time, the company has been no slouch in boosting penetration rates in areas it already serves. Aggressive salesmanship, heavy advertising and the publicity that followed the company's decision to "go public" combined to add 61,000 new customers in the six months to last February. That compares with only 58,000

added in the preceding twelve-month period.

Daignault is delighted with the results. "Adding 61,000 customers is like cabling a new city. It's almost unbelievable."

Even the sluggish Pay-TV services are showing signs of coming out of the doldrums. In the six months to last February, Vidéotron sold 27,000 customers on paying the added monthly fee to receive the service. The entire previous year brought in only 26,000 new customers. "The services are offering better films and people are buying," says Daignault.

All this marketing and merger activity makes Daignault look like the perfect fit for his new job. Marketing was his first specialty on joining his father's firm, Dufresne, McLagan, Daignault, then the largest management consultant in Montreal. When his father and another partner became ill, Daignault merged the firm with Woods Gordon and went on to specialize in mergers and acquisitions. Vidéotron, by the way, was never among his clients.

He credits his father's work with

Canadians lead world in hooking up to cable

MAYBE IT'S OUR LONG WINTER nights or a disdain for other leisure activities, but Canadians lead the world in hooking up to cable television.

More than three-quarters of Canadian homes have access to a cable television system, and 75 per cent of those homes take the service. That's a total of 5.1 million households in 1983, according to Statistics Canada figures.

Vidéotron president Michel Daignault thinks climate must have something to do with this success story. "Look at a map of North America and the penetration rate increases as you go north," he says. "In California, where skiing, golf, sailing, fishing and a whole bunch of outdoor activities compete with television, 45 per cent is considered a good rate of penetration."

Of course, the ability to pick up stations with rabbit ears is another factor. In Vidéotron's territory, smaller communities such as Victoriaville enjoy penetration rates up to 90 per cent since rabbit ear reception is relatively poor.

In Vidéotron's Montreal region, largely the east and north end with pockets in NDG, about 60 per cent of households subscribe. Daignault admits that "it might be a factor" that Montrealers have more to do than watch television.

But he also thinks the lower rate may be a hangover from the inferior service offered by National Cablevision before it was taken over by Vidéotron in 1980. "I think we'll get up to 75 per cent in Montreal, just like the rest of Canada," he says.

Daignault has no qualms about being in an industry that competes with classier activities such as going to the theatre or reading the great books. "It's a choice that people make," he says. "Do you stop reading books just because you have cable TV? I don't know. I have cable and I read a lot of books."

He also rejects any suggestion that the \$15 or so in monthly cable fees can be considered expensive. "It's less than people pay for their phone, including some long distance calls, and you use the TV a lot more than the phone."

"Most of our surveys tell us people spend 26 hours a week in front of that box. If people think cable is expensive, maybe we should think about how we position the product."

► attracting him to the business world. "I always wanted to go into his firm," he says. "I was kind of turned on by it. It was the only thing I ever saw my father do."

Daignault's current employer is the brainchild of a former electrical contractor who jumped into the cable TV business two decades ago. André Chagnon saw an article in a financial publication describing cable as recession proof, and started up his first system in Montreal North in 1964.

He made his mark with an impressive 35-channel system on the South Shore that included innovations such as "television on demand". Subscribers can request programs from a 3,600-title

video library, and they are sent out on special channels set aside for the service.

Vidéotron's biggest step was the 1980 acquisition of the National Cablevision system that serves a large part of Montreal. The target company was three times the size of Chagnon's operations at the time, but was losing money and its 21-channel service had only enticed 38 per cent of the homes it served to sign up. Chagnon's system across the river enjoyed a 60 per cent penetration rate.

"Chagnon was able to buy Cablevision for not much money and turn it around in only three years," says Daignault. "He's an extraordinary man, very low-key and determined, with a

capacity to motivate people to work hard. But first of all, he's a visionary who sees things as they are going to be before anyone else."

Daignault says that making the transition from running a management consultant office to sitting in the corporate hot seat was easier than most people imagine.

"When I was running the consulting firm, I had partners who were responsible for the same areas that vice-presidents do here," he says. "The only difference is that instead of providing the service internally as we do here, we were selling it."

"And I can tell you frankly that what I'm doing now is much more exciting than when I was selling advice." ■

Big name intellectuals getting harder to find

Visiting prof Russell Jacoby suspects that university life has killed them off

INTELLECTUAL DEBATE HAS faded from the public scene and the vigorous growth of universities since the late 1950s may be to blame, says Russell Jacoby, a Freud scholar and historian who is 1985-86 visiting professor at Loneragan and the Liberal Arts colleges.

Jacoby, a prolific writer whose earlier works have lamented the stripping of political theory from the field of psychoanalysis, is now writing a book to explain the decline of what he calls "public intellectuals" in the U.S. ▶



Scholar Jacoby at home: Mourning a lost generation

Stephen Block

These include heavyweights such as literary critics Edmund Wilson and Dwight Macdonald, sociologist C. Wright Mills, and urbanist Lewis Mumford, all of them intellectual free-lancers who wrote for a broad audience and set the tone of public debate.

"I looked around and wondered who the successors were to these people, and very few figures came to mind," the 41-year-old American said in an interview. "They have been replaced by narrow specialists, academics writing for each other. Perhaps they're more sophisticated, but they're more esoteric and not writing for the public any more."

While Jacoby says he doesn't have the full explanation for this transformation, he suspects that the lure of secure university positions opening up since the 50s played a big role.

"In the 20s, if intellectuals were interested in literature for example, they moved to Chicago and New York and started writing for small periodicals," he says. "In the 50s and 60s, they would go to college and get PhDs.

"Universities were a safety net that took up the slack as it became more difficult to make a living through free-lance writing. But universities demanded a quantitative approach and technical expertise. These pressures took their toll and professors lost their identity."

Jacoby sees this professionalization as robbing society of a great cultural tradition. Thinkers such as Wilson and Irving Howe became popular among a well-educated public who first read them in such left-wing publications as the *Partisan Review* and *The New Republic*. He considers their passing not only as the end of an era but the impoverishment of American intellectual life in general.

Jacoby is something of a free-lance intellectual himself, earning a living in recent years with visiting positions at universities punctuated by time off to write. Two years ago, he was at Simon Fraser. This year, he has been teaching Freud at Loneragan University College, and a course in 20th century European arts and culture at the Liberal Arts College.

The colleges were attracted by his expertise on Freud and his fame as a leading young social theorist with an impressive array of writings to his

name. His first book, *Social Amnesia: A Critique of Conformist Psychology from Adler to Laing* was published in 1975, a year after he earned a history PhD from the University of Rochester. His second book, *Dialectic of Defeat: Contours of Western Marxism*, appeared in 1981.

Jacoby's current concern with the decline of intellectualism in America is a broadening out of the theme of *Social Amnesia*, now translated into seven languages, and his third book, *The Repression of Psychoanalysis: Otto Fenichel and the Political Freudians*, which dealt with the fading away of big names and radical thought in the field of psychoanalysis after its leading figures fled Nazi Germany to the U.S.

Just like the intellectuals who became professionalized by academic life, the political psychoanalysts cut their ties to the European left on arriving in conservative America. The profession became "medicalized" and concentrated on fitting the patient into the world rather than seeing neuroses as stemming from sexual or political repression.

"While psychoanalysis prospered, something happened and its practitioners became specialists. There were no

authentic successors to the generation of political thinkers, people who were socialists as well as analysts and wrote books for the general public," he says.

From this observation, it was a short step to Jacoby's present conclusion that "in almost all fields, professionalization has led to a contraction of the intellectual horizon." His book on the subject is tentatively titled *The Lost Generation: The Eclipse of Public Intellectuals*, and he hopes it will appear next year.

By then, Jacoby will be on another one-year "visiting" stint teaching at the University of California at San Diego. He and his family, including a son born in Montreal last fall, have been living in the "partially renovated, partially decayed" Jeanne Mance St. apartment of a McGill professor on sabbatical. "We really do like Montreal and we'd be happy to stay another year but no one appears to have a budget."

Looking back, he is impressed with Loneragan's system of concentrating on a single thinker each year, and he found the Liberal Arts College to be "a fairly special place — a bit of a community with a better feeling than the anonymous nature of other parts of the university."



Edmund Wilson and Lewis Mumford
Where are their successors?

One man's passage

By Christy McCormick

THERE IS SOMETHING of the firebrand in Father Gerry McDonough. But behind his missionary zeal is the cool of a civil servant. Asked why he is devoting his later years to helping India's poor, the former Loyola College dean of students answers by referring to the Act governing his work.

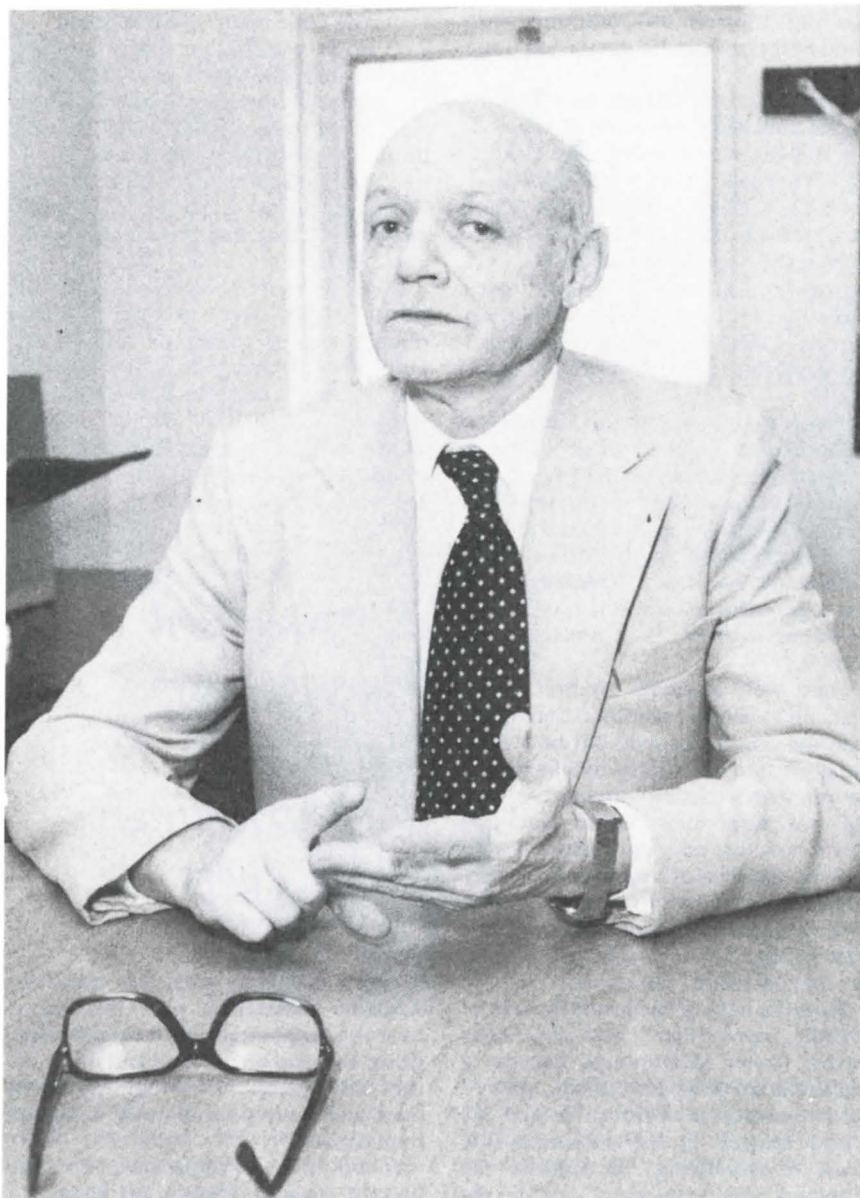
Unlike the Ottawa bureaucrat, it is not the statutes of Canada but rather the Biblical message in Matthew 25 that one serves God by helping "the least of my brethren."

Earlier this year, the cheery 61-year-old Jesuit returned to Canada on a brief visit to raise money for his projects in Darjeeling, Bombay and Calcutta. In a single-handed effort, Father McDonough has managed to set up 15 mobile clinics dispensing medical treatment and literacy classes in the years since he first entered the country posing as a mining engineer. He hopes in time to build pre-fab housing for impoverished Bombay construction workers.

It is difficult to imagine this merry, slightly balding priest as the mover of mountains who, along with being Loyola's first dean of students, served as Father Patrick Malone's right-hand man in the boom years of the 1960s. When he recalls adventures from those days, he almost sounds like a mischievous schoolboy.

"I remember the students painting the statue of David green on St. Patrick's Day one year. They did it with vegetable dye so there was no great damage. I was dean of students then and thought it was a fabulous stunt, but not everyone did. An English professor really made a big stink about it."

Father McDonough recalled that the students acquired the statue themselves after the Fairview shopping centre discarded it because housewives were offended by the lack of a fig leaf. "The students just arrived with it in the back of a truck one day. We were going to build the student union building around it, but the plan was changed



Gary Jones

After Loyola, a year of prospecting in the Ontario bush. Then Father Gerry McDonough set off on a personal mission to India's poor.

► and they managed to get it into the Vanier library instead."

Along with teaching math, Father McDonough organized the nuts and bolts of Loyola's building campaign during a period when enrolment rose from 1,500 students to 14,200, distinguishing himself as someone who could harry builders to get the job done on schedule.

About this time though, he was passing 40 and began wondering what all this rushing about really meant to his life. "They call it a mid-life crisis these days. Back then, in the 60s, it was a great period of rejection. Priests were leaving the church, sexual mores were changing, and young people were throwing out every value they had learned. I was beginning to wonder if I was irrelevant as a priest, an anachronism."

He left Loyola in 1969 and headed for the northern Ontario bush to be a prospector as his father had been. He emerged from a one-year stint with the seeds of what was to become the Matthew 25 organization, the formal name of his charitable effort. "I realized there was a job to be done and it was clearly set out in Matthew 25. It was up to me to do it."

There were obstacles. He first set his heart on joining a combined Canadian-Irish mission in Zambia, but new African governments wanted to take on the "white man's burden" themselves and did not want new white teachers. Aware now that national pride was hurt even by the best of intentions, he cautiously entered India claiming to be a mining engineer. "They looked at me a little strangely when I said salt mining, but they let me in," he recalls.

With the help of the Jesuit Provincial of India, Loyola High School grad Edgar Burns, Father McDonough became a teacher at St. Joseph's College, part of the University of Northern Bengal. He found himself in the mountain-side town of Darjeeling, the famous tea growing centre from which one can see the Himalayas on a clear day.

He soon began making contact with the people he wanted to help, hungry tea plantation workers with large families to feed. He first confined himself to asking questions in order to find out what their priorities were. In the end, he decided that the top requirement was birth control, or "responsible parenthood" as he prefers to express it.

Father McDonough's feelings on birth control, and his actions, are not exactly in line with Catholic teaching.

"I teach birth control methods — all methods," he says bluntly, as if to take on all comers. "People who say it isn't a person's right to choose are mad."

"Is the Pope mad?" he was asked.

"I don't want to get into that," he replied sharply. After a pause, though, he abruptly added: "When he tells people not to use birth control, people in those appalling conditions, well, he's telling them to have more babies. That's madness. I know he doesn't mean to say that, but that's how people perceive it."

There is more than a touch of the liberated theologian in Father McDonough, and it seems to run in the family. His brother John, now a Dominican priest, wrote the play *Charbonneau et le Chef* that depicts Bishop Charbonneau's conflict with the communist-spooked Duplessis over the famous 1949 asbestos strike.

Back in Darjeeling, Father McDo-

Birth control emerged as the priority for Darjeeling tea workers

nough was dealing with very real communists. "The local party had taken over the tea plantations, levelled everything, divided up the land and drove off the old owners. Nothing was being produced and people were hungrier than before."

It would have taken seven to nine years to grow producing tea plants, so Father McDonough promoted a plan to grow pharmaceutical herbs, which promised foreign currency earnings. The Indian government thought it was such a good idea that it expropriated it, promising to undertake the project in time and prohibiting local initiative. "In the end, they didn't do a thing — the bums," said Father McDonough with characteristic bluntness.

His official status in the country was weak so he didn't make waves. He hadn't seen a mine in the three years since entering India as a mining engineer and was now teaching math and economics.

Father McDonough worked quietly getting his medical clinics together, making trips back to Canada to raise money, and hiring doctors and nurses to train local people as paramedics. His clinics tend to float around, occupying a home or community centre for a few hours before moving on.

The lack of a fixed building not only saves on costs. It also recognizes that people living in primitive conditions are nervous about entering modern buildings and are less likely to do so.

In organizing the clinics, Father McDonough received co-operation from local government councils to train paramedics. He was most interested in women recruits. "The mothers of India are the natural doctors. They are the ones most able to spot disease in children."

But such North American practicality ran into difficulties, as the local councils would not allow women to leave their communities for a six-month training course in a distant medical centre.

Father McDonough could not conceal his contempt for the treatment of women in India. "They are slaves," he says. "Slaves pure and simple. They have to work with the men at whatever job brings in the money, and then they have to take care of the children and do the cooking and cleaning."

The idea of producing children to take care of parents in old age still has considerable power in India. "The idea has validity, too, but only in primitive conditions. But in order to get out of those primitive conditions, it's vital that women are not restricted to traditional roles," he says.

Housing, health care, and education are the priority items needed to give the hungry millions of India a chance to better take care of themselves, says Father McDonough, stressing the importance of the distinction between hungry and starving. If people are hungry, the children, up to 25 per cent of the poor ones, become mentally retarded. This makes them permanently dependent.

Father McDonough's next idea is to provide cheap pre-fab mobile homes



Father Gerry McDonough at snowy Loyola: Not another Mother Teresa

► for the construction workers of Bombay, who live with their large families in shanties and plastic tents on city sidewalks or scraps of land on the building sites where they work. He chose this group because they are working and can move a step up the ladder with a little help.

After many question-and-answer sessions with the workers, he concluded that the best idea would be collapsible huts that can be moved from site to site. And if the children can be plugged into a literacy program, there is a chance

that some of the new generation can emerge from the urban flotsam in which their parents have been mired.

Father McDonough's work has so impressed the Canadian International Development Agency that CIDA matches dollar for dollar any money raised by his own efforts. He says that CIDA appreciates that almost all the money he gets goes into services and not buildings to house the service. "So much money is wasted in setting up quarters. That way, less and less money goes to the people who need the service."

Father McDonough doesn't see himself as another Mother Teresa, whose efforts to alleviate the suffering of Calcutta's hopeless incurables have won her world admiration. "She's a saint," he says simply. "She does marvellous work. I met her once. She is a very simple woman who goes to the heart of the very worst suffering.

"That's where our work differs. I help people who have a good chance of helping themselves. With that help, they can raise themselves up and improve the chances for their children."

Vancouver's party

*Canada Pavilion
is star feature
at Expo 86,
says grad
John Carswell*

IN THE ENDLESS COMPETITION between Toronto and anywhere else in Canada, Toronto can claim the world's tallest free-standing tower in the CN Tower. Now Vancouver has a superlative in the world's tallest free-standing flagpole flying the world's largest flag and supporting the world's biggest hockey stick and puck.

The 86-metre flagpole, 12 by 24 metre flag, and 62-metre hockey stick are part of Vancouver's Expo 86 transportation and communications fair that opened May 1 and runs until October 13. They will tower over visitors at the "Canada Portal" entrance to the fair's Canada Pavilion, a striking ship-shaped building that will be the biggest centre of entertainment and displays at the fair.

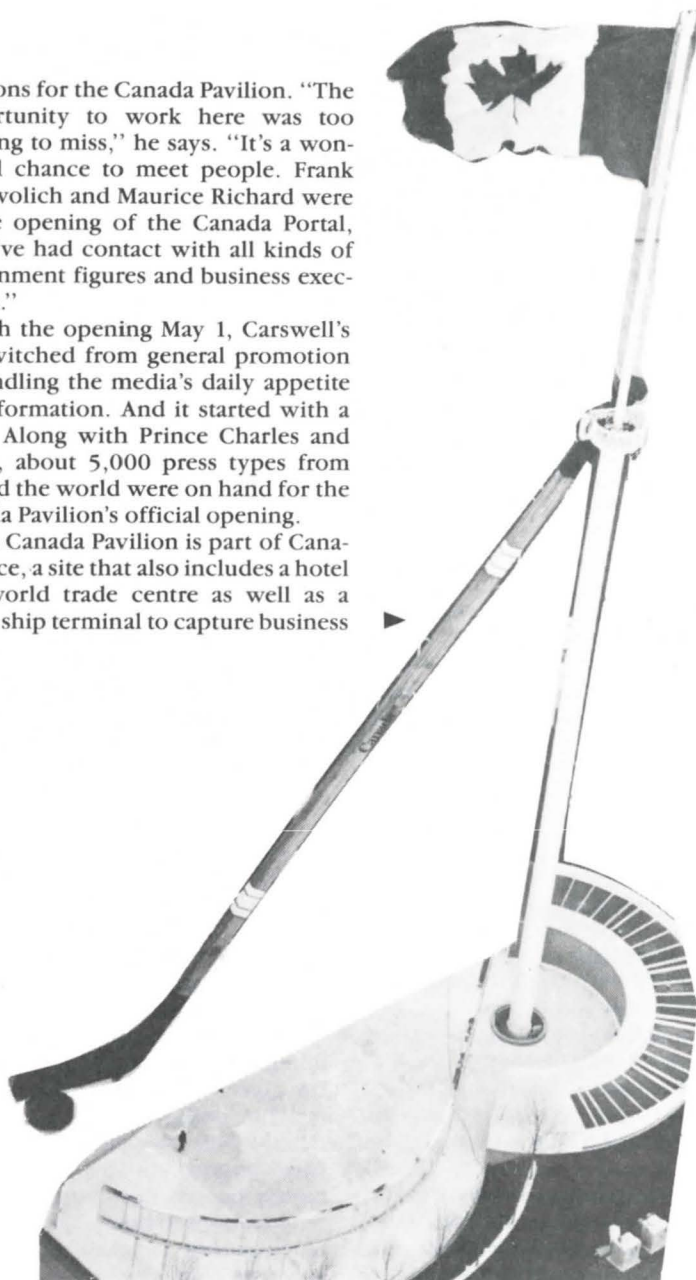
The giant hockey stick and puck "is meant to be a whimsical approach" to mark the location of the Canada Pavilion, says John Carswell (BA 72), assistant to the director of communications for the Pavilion. Vancouver's fair is spread over two locations, with the other 85 country and corporate pavilions located on another site four minutes away by a special rapid transit link. "The flag is very noticeable from near and far."

Carswell, who worked in admissions for Sir George and Loyola during the 1970s, quit a safe job in the B.C. civil service last January to help with media

relations for the Canada Pavilion. "The opportunity to work here was too exciting to miss," he says. "It's a wonderful chance to meet people. Frank Mahovlich and Maurice Richard were at the opening of the Canada Portal, and I've had contact with all kinds of government figures and business executives."

With the opening May 1, Carswell's job switched from general promotion to handling the media's daily appetite for information. And it started with a bang. Along with Prince Charles and Diana, about 5,000 press types from around the world were on hand for the Canada Pavilion's official opening.

The Canada Pavilion is part of Canada Place, a site that also includes a hotel and world trade centre as well as a cruise ship terminal to capture business



World's tallest flagpole



Communicator Carswell: Quit a safe job to work at the fair

from the loveboat crowds who sail the western coast from California to Alaska. The Pavilion, with its roof line of five soaring white sails, is the most dramatic of Expo 86's buildings. Under its sails are three theatres and a range of exhibition spaces portraying the theme "Canada in Motion, Canada in Touch." As the first world's fair on Canadian soil since Montreal's Expo 67, the Vancouver exhibition has given an encore to a number of old Expo 67 hands. Creative director Norman Hay was design chief for Expo 67, and also back is Emil Radok, who produced the *Creation of the World* presentation at the Czech Pavilion at Expo 67, using 224 slide projectors and 112 screens.

Radok's Expo 86 film is called *The Taming of the Demons* and puts his

complex audio-visual methods to work depicting the development of communications from primitive beginnings to today's technology. The film is being shown in Canada Pavilion's Teleglobe Canada Theatre, so named because Teleglobe spent \$2.5 million on the film and the special theatre it requires.

High-tech dazzle is featured in other films to be shown at the Canada Pavilion, including *Transitions*, the world's first IMAX feature film in 3-D, a survey of transportation and communications in Canada. Canadian filmmaker Donald Brittain is using the special effects techniques of *Close Encounters of the Third Kind* in his film showing in the Earthwatch theatre. PR releases describe it as depicting "the Canadian experience in mastering the challenges

of our geography and climate."

Carswell says that about 3,500 people an hour will be able to go shoulder to shoulder through the Canada Pavilion's various attractions. "There's just so much going on that it would take a whole day to take in all the theatre and exhibits," he says.

Apart from the number of visitors, the fair's success will be measured by "the amount of trade activity stimulated" by business participation in Expo 86, says Carswell. The fair's many pavilions will focus on communications and transportation technologies developed by corporations and countries, while about 35 Canadian companies will be showing their skills at the World Business Showcase located beside the Canada Pavilion. ■

February's cover attracts comment

Pink no less

Why, in its first cover profile of a woman graduate, must *Concordia University Magazine* choose and display a woman whose "claim to fame" is her body and not her brain, talent and professional achievement? Why, when efforts are being made to encourage young women to continue their education, to convince them that they can and should make a serious contribution to society, does the magazine promote a stereotypic view of women (on a pink cover no less) whose education appears to have served no purpose? Why, when so many women graduates of Concordia have gone on to positions of importance in all fields, was this woman chosen for a cover story? Would a similar cover story have been done of a male graduate body builder?

We regret that you feel it necessary to use outdated and unacceptable sensationalism to promote the magazine. You are doing all women (students and graduates) and yourselves a great disservice.

We hope that, in the future, every effort will be made by *Concordia University Magazine* to profile women alumni who are positive role models for male and female students.

Elizabeth Morey
Advisor to the Rector
on the Status of Women

Better choice

Of all that can be said pictorially about Concordia University and its impact on peoples' lives, could you not have made a better choice in your cover photo for the February 1986 magazine?

Donald J. Weeren
Halifax
Loyola '56

Strong objection

I am writing to register strong objection to the image of women on the cover of your February 1986 issue. Of all the images of Concordia women you might have chosen, I believe that you might have found one more representative of our concerns and daily activities, namely study, research, teaching, committee work, amongst others.

Moreover, I am personally offended. As an active member of this university, I expect a retraction and an apology.

Victorya E. Monkman
President
Graduate Students Association

(There are two sides to this. See following letters—Ed.)

An incentive

I would like to thank Minko Sotiron for his article on me and female bodybuilding in the February issue of *Concordia University Magazine*. I hope the article will give other women the incentive to improve their bodies as I did.

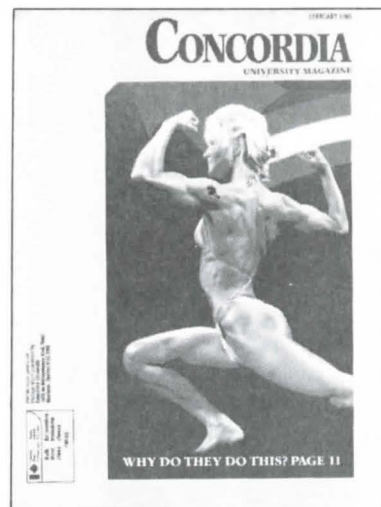
I particularly liked the front cover that to me shows how feminine a female bodybuilder can really look. Thanks again for a great article.

Karen Fejfar
Dollard des Ormeaux
BA '80

Provides motivation

The article on female body building published in February's *Concordia University Magazine* provides incentive and motivation for female athletes. Women are being encouraged to pursue their interests, even if they lie in a male-dominated field.

As writer Minko Sotiron stated, beau-



ty is in the eye of the beholder. To some, too much muscle may seem appalling, yet others strive for definite, noticeable muscle mass. Whatever the case, one must appreciate these women for their intense training efforts, vigorous diets and the continuous testing of their endurance and tolerance to pain.

My admiration is extended not only to women body builders, but to all female athletes. Their devotion, dedication, and loyalty to sport is truly admirable.

Sonia Kelemen
Women's weight
training instructor
Concordia University

Meanwhile last August

Thank you very much for remembering me and sending me a copy of the August 1985 issue of *Concordia University Magazine*.

Reading the magazine brought back good memories of Loyola and Sir George Williams as well as the feeling of pride of belonging to those institutions. I was particularly delighted to read that Pat Kenniff has been appointed Rector of Concordia, a post he seems to have anticipated in his student days as evidenced by his interest in student affairs. Because of the impact he made on me when he was president of the Loyola College Students Administration Council, the memories of him still linger in my mind.

Philip Boku
Accra (Ghana)
Loyola '65, Sir George '70

The magazine welcomes letters from readers. Please address them to The Editor, Concordia University Magazine, Department of Alumni Affairs, Concordia University, 1455 de Maisonneuve Blvd. West, Montreal H3G 1M8.

Reports from near and far

Compiled By
Carolishca Locas, BA'84

Please note: All graduates are members of the Concordia University Alumni Association. Those who first enrolled in SGWU or Loyola are also enrolled in either of these associations. For purposes here, graduates of '75 onward are designated as members of Concordia classes, graduates before '75 as members of Sir George Williams or Loyola classes.

SIR GEORGE WILLIAMS

'48

ROBERT M. KOURI, BSc (BA'52), was recently appointed Quebec regional director of University Scholarships of Canada, a registered education savings plan. Prior to his appointment, Mr. Kouri was a teacher and principal with the Protestant School Board of Greater Montreal for 35 years. He has also been named chairman of the Montreal Urban Community's new advisory committee on multicultural relations.

'57

SHULAMIS YELIN, BA, has seen his volume of poetry, *Seeded in Sinai*, translated into French. It was launched in November, 1985, by Les Editions Fides at La Bibliothèque Nationale under the title *Au Soleil de Ma Nuit*. A book of poems in English was to appear in April, titled *Many Mirrors, Many Faces*.

'58

ALFRED J. PRINCE, BCom, is vice-president and general manager, Orthopaedic Division, Johnson & Johnson Products Inc., in New Brunswick, New Jersey.

'59

LARRY NACHSHEN, BCom, is a partner with the Montreal-based chartered accounting firm of Levy Pilote.

'61

TREVOR BURRIDGE, BA, published his third book, *Clement Attlee: A Political Biography*, this past January. Mr. Burridge is a professor of British history at the Université de Montréal. WILLIAM GERTIN, BCom, is executive

An important message for our readers

WITH THIS ISSUE, you may be receiving *Concordia University Magazine* for the last time.

Since April, 1984, the magazine has been sent free of charge to 38,000 graduates and contributors to the University. The list includes 36,000 names in Canada, 1,000 in the United States, and 1,000 in other countries around the world.

We would like to continue to send it to all of you on the same basis, but it is no longer financially possible.

Starting with the August, 1986, issue, we must limit circulation of *Concordia University Magazine* to the following groups of readers:

- Graduates during the first three years following graduation.
- Senior graduates (pre-1950).
- All graduates and friends of the University who make annual contributions to Concordia.

If you have not already done so, we invite you to make a contribution to Concordia (Capital Campaign, scholarship plan, or otherwise) and thereby continue to receive *Concordia University Magazine*.

Please make your cheque payable to Concordia University and forward it to Concordia University Alumni Association, 1455 de Maisonneuve Blvd. West, Montreal, Quebec, H3G 1M8. Gifts are tax-deductible in Canada and the United States.

Gary Richards
Director of Alumni Affairs
Chairman, Editorial Board,
Concordia University Magazine.

vice-president of Ideal Metal Inc., Montreal, a company that recently went public.

'62

PETER L. SCHWARTZ, BCom, is assistant vice-president, planning and administration, for Canadian National Railways. Mr. Schwartz is responsible for management development and administration, market planning and information, industrial development, marketing communications, and technical services.

'63

HARA PAPATHEODOROU, BA, is currently doing a Ph.D in art history at McGill University. Ms. Papatheodorou recently exhibited her oils on canvas of fantasy landscapes and mythological themes. The exhibition took place

at the House of Cephalenians on Ogilvy Street in Park Extension.

JEAN-MICHEL SEIGNEUR, BCom, was recently promoted from assistant vice-president to vice-president, control, for Credit Foncier. Mr. Seigneur is a member of the Ordre des comptables agréés du Québec.

'67

KATHRYN McMORROW, BA, received an MA in teaching at St. Michael's College. Ms. McMorrow taught for 18 years for the Montreal Catholic School Commission and then decided to return to full-time studies in clinical psychology. She is now interning at the Queen Elizabeth Hospital. In the past two years, Ms. McMorrow has given a number of workshops on stress management, career change, time

Alumni news

management, nutrition and food abuse and handling mid-life transition. She has recently started her own company called Innovations.

'69

BENJAMIN EISENSTAT, BCom, has been appointed vice-president of Sedgwick Tomenson Inc., an insurance broker and employee benefit consulting firm.

MANNY PAUL REISMAN, BA, is vice-president of Four Seasons Career-Life Management Inc., a company which provides services and seminars in executive financial planning, retirement planning, stress management, and career counselling/performance improvement.

'70

BERNARD F. LABRECQUE, BCom, has been appointed a Montreal partner in Caldwell Partners International, which offers professional expertise in executive search. Mr. Labrecque has held a number of senior management positions and most recently was vice-president, sales and marketing for a leading financial services institution.

'71

IRENA FRIEDMAN KARAFILLY, BA, is director of her own language school, Transatlantic Language Centre, which is located in downtown Montreal.

KENNETH W. GORDON, BA, has been named vice-president, Quebec and Atlantic regions, for Credit Foncier. Prior to this appointment, Mr. Gordon was manager of the Montreal-Mortgage Branch.

'72

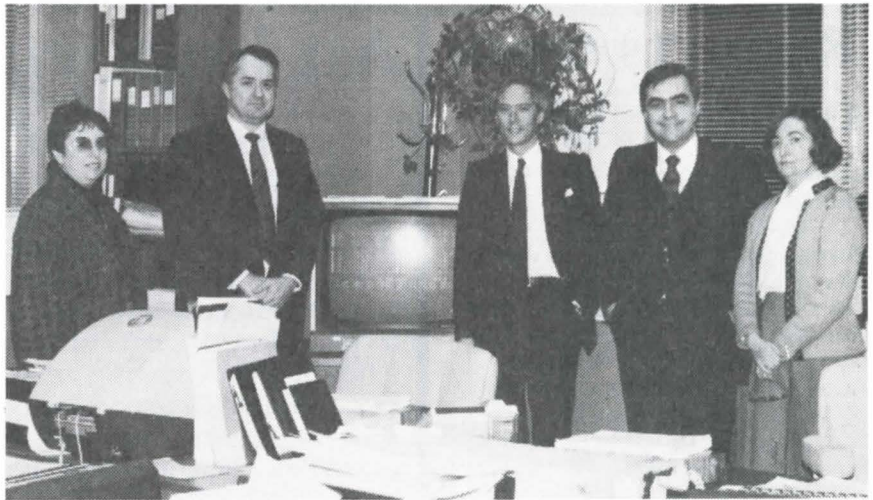
JOHN L. CARSWELL, BA, is working at Vancouver's Expo 86 as assistant to the director of communications at the Canada Pavilion.

PHILIP M. FAINER, BCom, is a personal financial planner working for Investors Group. Investors Group recently honoured Mr. Fainer for exceptional service to his clients.

REGENT GAGNON, BCom, has recently been appointed regional manager, pension trust administration, for Montreal Trust. Prior to joining Montreal Trust, Mr. Gagnon acquired extensive experience in all aspects of administration, audit and treasury operations in the financial industry.

HENRY KLECAN, JR., BA, has been appointed senior vice-president and eastern divisional manager of the Guarantee Company of North America.

ROBERT B. "BOB" MACKIE, BCom,



Louise Harrison

PHONATHON FINDS 700 GRADS: Some 20 Toronto-area alumni gathered at the offices of First Marathon Inc. on the evenings of January 28-30 to update the addresses of fellow alumni and to trace lost graduates. Pictured above as the drive began are Florence Flory, Dick Fitzgibbon, host Laurence Bloomberg, Toronto Chapter vice-president and organizer John Harrison, and Barbara Clark.

has been appointed president of National Heating Ltd., based in Langley, British Columbia. National Heating distributes ESWA Radiant Ceiling Heating in western Canada.

'73

RONEY AUDET, BCom, (MBA '77), has joined Deloitte Haskins & Sells' Montreal office as director of management consulting services. Mr. Audet will be responsible for the company's Montreal office consulting activities in business strategy, human resources, financial management, information systems and marketing.

'74

HORST (ED) ZACHAU, BCom, is now controller/co-ordinator of financial services at John Abbott College in Ste. Anne de Bellevue after 16 years with the Protestant School Board of Greater Montreal.

KONSTANTINOS BAKAKIS, BEng, is the product manager for terminals at Comterm Inc. in Pointe Claire.

LOYOLA

'48

MAURICE SCARPALEGGIA, BSc, is director general of Vanier College for another five-year term. This is Mr. Scarpaleggia's fourth mandate in that capacity.

'61

JEAN C. LAVOIE has been named vice-president of Unigesco Inc. Mr. Lavoie

will be responsible for financial management of the company. He has many years of experience in the financial sector, formerly working as an associate of Raymond, Chabot, Martin, Paré & Cie.

'62

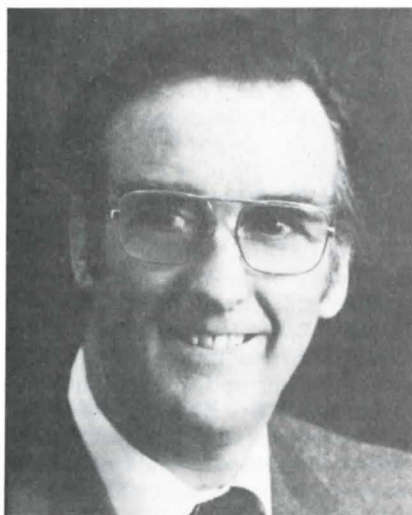
DAVID P. O'BRIEN, BA, has been appointed executive vice-president of Petro-Canada. Mr. O'Brien joined the company in 1978 and was senior vice-president, finance and planning, prior to his new appointment. He is located at the corporation's head office in Calgary.

'64

ANDRE MAGNAN, BCom, was elected director of William M. Mercer Ltd. Mr. Magnan is a consultant located in Montreal, experienced in design and funding of employee benefit programs as well as in such specialty areas as financial and tax planning, attitude surveys and communications.

ALAIN R. DUPUIS, BCom, has been appointed general manager, eastern region sales, of American Can Canada Inc. Mr. Dupuis joined ACCI in 1960 and has held a number of increasingly responsible positions in sales and marketing.

GUIDO SMIT, BCom (MBA '79), has been named vice-president and general manager of information systems with Sperry Inc. He will be responsible for all marketing, sales and



DONATES SHARES: *Fred Prince (BCom 58) of New Brunswick, New Jersey has donated shares in Johnson & Johnson, his employer, to Concordia University. This is the first gift of its kind from a U.S.-based alumnus. It is hoped other graduates will follow Fred's good example.*

customer service operations in Canada.

'66

DR. JIM GUY, BA, is the chairman of the Department of Social Sciences and professor of political science at the University College of Cape Breton. Dr. Guy is the author of *People, Politics and Government Political Science: A Canadian Perspective*.

DONALD L. MARTIN, BSc, received his MSc in chemistry in 1970 from Union College and is currently manager of the chemistry laboratory at Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory in Schenectady, New York.

'67

ROBERT J. BORODAY, BA, is president of Phoenix Limousine in Montreal.

CLAUDE E. CUSSON, BSc, has been named director of marketing for West Chemical Products of Canada Ltd.

West Chemical manufactures cleaning and sanitizing chemical compounds for the transportation, utilities, mining, petrochemical, metal, food and health care industries.

MICHAEL E. JALBERT, BSc, has been named president and chief operating officer of West Chemical Products of Canada Ltd. and is director of the parent organization.

Any news?

Do you have any news you would like to share with fellow graduates? Or a story suggestion? If you have, please send a note, or fill in the form below. The address is—

Concordia University Alumni Association
1455 de Maisonneuve Blvd. West
Montreal, Quebec H3G 1M8

We will publish your information in a coming issue

Name _____ Campus/Yr./Fac. _____

Address _____

Family developments _____

Graduates you've come across and their whereabouts _____

Present occupation and recent work history _____

Would you like to be involved in alumni work in your region? _____

May we publish the news of your gift to the university in a donors' report? _____

Change of address (Please also attach current address label) _____



Alumni news

'68

BRIAN COMFORT, BA, has been appointed president of the New Zealand Lamb Company Ltd. Mr. Comfort has senior experience in the meat industry and has held executive positions with several leading Canadian companies.

NICHOLAS G. SIKORSKI, BA, has been named general manager of Cascades P.S.H. Inc. He is responsible for Vania and Kay Plus hygiene products. Prior to this appointment, Mr. Sikorski was director of marketing and sales.

'71

REV. GILLES A. SURPRENANT, BA, is interim parochial administrator for east end parishes in Montreal. Rev. Surprenant was parish assistant at St. David parish for two years after his ordination on July 2, 1983.

'72

GAETANO DI TRAPANI, BCom, has been named vice-president, marketing and sales, of stanMont Inc., a major supplier of color separation, film and services to the advertising and sales promotion industry.

'74

MONA GOLDSTEIN, CommArts, is managing director of Wunderman International, a telemarketing firm. BILL A. SURKIS, BA, (MA '83), is academic dean of John Abbott College for another five-year period. Mr. Surkis has served as academic dean since 1981. He joined the college in 1974 as the co-ordinator of social sciences, arts and letters and related technologies.

CONCORDIA

'76

ANDRE PERRAULT, BCom, (MBA '85), is tax advisor with the Compensation Division of TPF & C Ltd., an international management consulting firm.

'77

MARIO SETTINO, BCom, is vice-president, operations, for SIA Service Information Access Inc., a computer consulting company.

'78

MICHAEL MATTHEW AKPAN, BCom, has worked since 1978 as a planning officer for the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, Planning Division, in Nigeria.

MICHAEL HARRIS, (MA), has had his third collection of poetry, *In Transit*,

published by Véhicule Press of Montreal.

MARGARITA I. LAFONTAINE, BSc, has joined Devencore Realities as business real estate consultant. Ms. Lafontaine has extensive experience in the sales, marketing and management operations of multinational corporations and in her new capacity she will serve corporations seeking office premises in the Montreal area.

'79

LEO KNAAPEN, BA, has joined Pratt & Whitney Canada as news editor and production co-ordinator. He previously spent five and a half years in public relations with the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada.

CLIFFORD LETOVSKY, BFA, is general manager of Letovsky Real Estate in Montreal.

DENIS A. PETTIGREW, BA, is marketing director for Fiducie Pret et Revenu in Quebec City.

GINO ROMANESE, BCom, has been

named president of the Montreal Real Estate Board. He is regional manager of Royal LePage Real Estate Services Ltd., Montreal residential division.

SUSAN VADNAY, BA, completed a project called *Computerized Program for Multilingualism in Libraries*, funded by the federal government.

'80

THELMA CADIEUX, BCom, is executive director of the Alzheimer Society of Montreal.

G.R. FAURE, BCom, joined the Montreal office of Burroughs Canada after graduation and held several sales positions over five years. In July 1985, Mr. Faure moved to Burroughs head office in Toronto to become product marketing manager, microcomputers and networks.

LOUIS HUGO FRANCESCUTTI, BSc, has recently completed his PhD in medical sciences (immunology), and is currently in third year medical school in Edmonton. Mr. Francescutti is



Corry Sobol

SOCIAL SCIENCE HONORS RAE: Dr. Robert C. Rae, principal and vice-chancellor of Sir George Williams University from 1962-68, returned to Concordia last April to unveil a plaque donated in his honor by the 1985-86 Executive of the Applied Social Science Students Association. The plaque, which acknowledges excellence in graduating students dating back to 1970, was presented in tribute to Dr. Rae for his pioneering efforts in establishing the Department of Applied Social Science and the Centre for Human Relations in 1963. At the ceremony are, from the left, Dr. Rae; Esther Marks (BA '63), whose recent generous donation in her late husband's name provides for an annual award to a graduating social science student; Saskia Van Brevoort, student executive chairperson; Karin-Ann Goral, student executive secretary; and Mrs. Isabelle Rae. Graduates honored to date are Raye Kass in 1970 followed in succeeding years by Carol Foster, J. Dorfman, S. Schleifer, A. Dalfen, R.P. Albert, P.J. White, D.F. Stern, P.M. McConnachie, G.G. Israel, J.C. Heillig, R. Amato, E. Cho, C.I. Hill, L. Berger, and G.D. Anderson.

Alumni news

► president of the Medical Students' Association and recipient of the 1985 Alumni Association 75th Anniversary scholarship.

'81

SANDRA LETENDRE, BFA, is illustrator of the cover and forty cartoons in David M. Bird's *City Critters: How to Live with Urban Wildlife*, published by Eden Press.

'82

ROBERT AMENT, BCom, is promotion and sales manager for World Products Corp., a manufacturer of T-shirts and sweatshirts.

RICHARD COUREY, BCom, has been named vice-president, administration, for the Société de transport de la Ville de Laval. Prior to this appointment, Mr. Courey was treasurer and director of financial services.

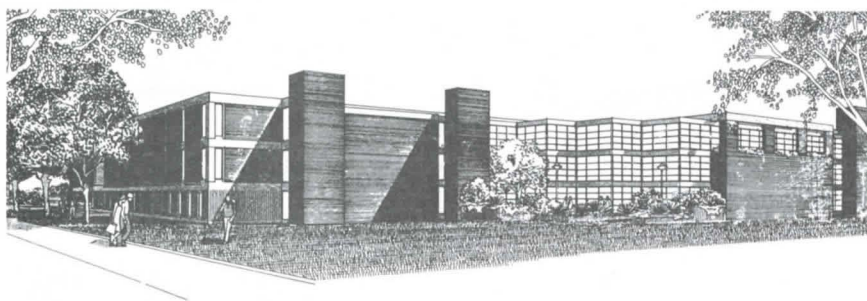
'83

ALAN K. LARAMY, BA, has been appointed assistant director of the National Association of Tobacco & Confectionery Distributors at its head office in Montreal.

DIANNE THORNHILL, BFA, is the principal soloist of the Kentucky State University Concert Choir. Ms. Thornhill is the first Canadian ever to have been awarded a scholarship by Kentucky State University to pursue post-doctoral studies in the university's music department.

'85

STEPHEN FARAGO, BCom, will be one of the hosts this summer at the Canadian Pacific Pavilion at Vancouver's Expo 86. Mr. Farago is currently completing his first year of an MSc program at the University of British Columbia. ■



VANIER LIBRARY EXTENSION

Sod-turning ceremony

THE FIRST OF THE MAJOR library construction projects to be financed in part through Concordia University's Capital Campaign is getting underway this spring.

A sod-turning ceremony for the extension of the Vanier Library was scheduled for Friday, May 9, on the Loyola campus. Alumni representatives were among the invited guests.

This construction project will double the size of the Vanier Library, provide it with a larger auditorium and link it to the Campus Centre by an atrium.

Although no precise date has been set so far for construction of the downtown library facilities opposite the Hall Building, the city of Montreal has issued a demolition permit for the

Royal George apartment building which occupies part of the site.

Demolition will take place sometime after June 30, the date by which remaining tenants must vacate the building. Construction of the new library is scheduled to begin next spring.

Both library projects are being financed jointly by proceeds from the Capital Campaign and by an \$18.7 million grant from the Quebec government.

Meanwhile, the first phase of Concordia's Capital Campaign is now successfully completed. A total of \$15 million has been raised towards the five-year target of \$25 million.

The second and final phase is now in preparation, and will provide the impetus needed to ensure that the Campaign attains its objective.

Activities

THE TORONTO CHAPTER held its annual meeting and reception on May 7 and drew a record turnout. Close to 150 graduates and friends gathered at the Royal York to greet Rector Patrick Kenniff and a host of other dignitaries from both the past administration and assembled alumni. The event capped a very busy year for the Toronto Chapter, with events ranging from the late fall Oyster Party to the Chinese New Year's banquet to an April wine-tasting evening. The chapter is planning a Tall Ships activity in June.

THE SGW ALUMNI ASSOCIATION held its annual meeting on May 14 and elected the following slate. President: Robert Kouri, BSc 48, BA 50; Immediate past president: John Economides, BCom 41; First vice-president: Gerald Burke, BA 69; Second vice-president: Mollie Nadler, BA 75; Secretary: Don Thomas, BA 78; Treasurer: John Barr, BA 77; Representative to Board of Governors: Roy Firth, BCom 75.

A reception after the meeting honored three outstanding graduates: Leonda Adler, BA 64; Moni Kunstler, BA 64, President of the Toronto Chapter; and Judge Dionysia Zerbisias, BA 59.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL CONCORDIA golf tournament will be held on Monday, September 15, at the Royal Montreal Golf Club, two-time home of the Canadian Open. Start-up is 1 p.m. unless you're interested in attending a noon-hour buffet. A dinner follows the event, with proceeds going to the Capital Campaign. Participation is limited to 150 on the course and 200 for dinner. Invitations will be mailed in early July.

THE HONG KONG CHAPTER held its annual meeting last February 23 and elected Stephen Yam president; Joseph Ki, External vice-president; Kevin Li, Internal vice-president; Kenny Tam, treasurer; Satti Wong, External secretary; and Clara Tsang, Internal secretary.

FLASH TO CLASS OF 84: Your Class Newsletter will be in the mail in the next few weeks. If you're not in it, send Concordia University Magazine your news for publication in a coming issue.

From the Archives



VINTAGE GRADUATION DAYS: The 1967 photo above captures a moment from the 71st Convocation at Loyola College. Gathered around Father Patrick Malone are the most women graduates from Loyola to that date. The photos below are from 1954 and capture the proud moment for two grads from Sir George's school of retailing. The woman is identified as Janice Pram; the man is unidentified. Anyone who can identify faces in these pictures is invited to contact Nancy Marrelli at the Archives, 1455 de Maisonneuve West, Montreal H3G 1M8. Phone: 848-7775.

Janice Pram



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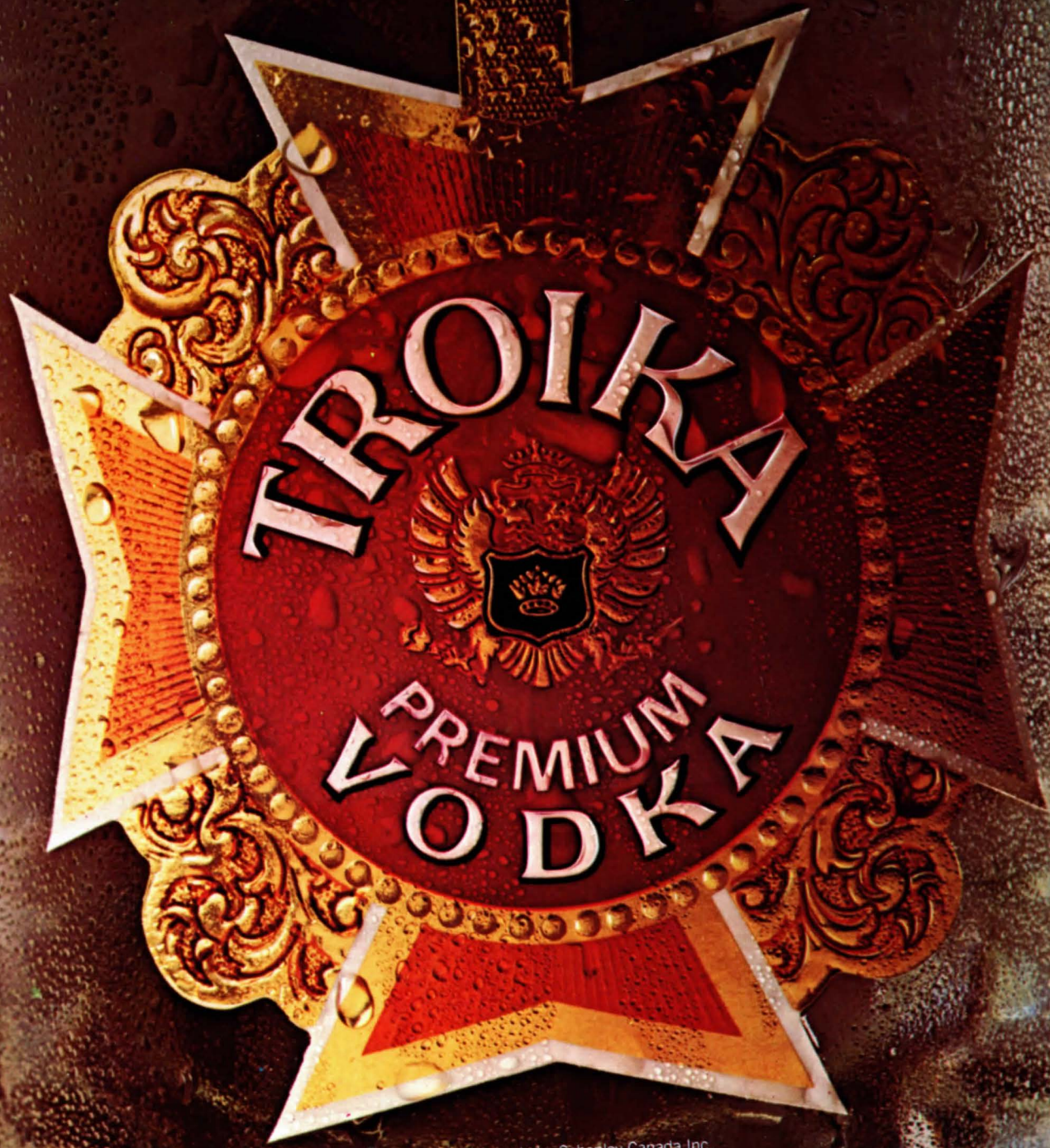
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